THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, Cambria Co., Pa.,
BY H. A. McPIKE.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,159.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.....$1.50
" " " " if not p'd within 3 mos. 1.75
" " " " if not p'd within 6 mos. 2.00
" " " " if not p'd within year.. 2.25

☞ To persons residing outside the county 50 cents additional per year will be charged to pay postage.

☞ In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

☞ Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XVI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1882. NUMBER 45.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$1.50
1 " 3 months	3.00
1 " 6 months	5.00
1 " 1 year	8.00
2 " 6 months	8.00
3 " 1 year	15.00
3 " 6 months	9.00
3 " 1 year	12.00
¼ col'n 6 months	15.00
½ " 6 months	25.00
½ " 1 year	35.00
1 " 6 months	40.00
1 " 1 year	70.00
Administrator's and Executor's Notices	3.00
Auditor's Notices	2.50
Stray and similar Notices	1.50

Business Items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.

☞ *Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.*

JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

44th Season
22d Year.

The present autumn is the 44th season of Oak Hall. From the day our doors were opened we have been keeping strict faith with the people, and we therefore expect the statements we now make to be accepted.

One Million Dollars

is the value of our present stock of clothing and materials for men and boys' wear. Never in the history of the clothing trade has there been so large a venture in a single store. The stock is

Absolutely Complete

in styles and sizes. Every man or boy of regular shape can be fitted, all tastes can be pleased, and every reasonable idea of price can be satisfied. Our

Great Manufacturing Organization

goes on without interruption to supply all deficiencies. Besides all other work we are new putting in stock from 1200 to 1500 new overcoats every week. By giving the

Best for the Least Money

and keeping the greatest stock of clothing in America, we expect to command the trade of all the country about Philadelphia.

Our new catalogue will be sent by mail when requested.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Sixth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

P. S. Balloon News.

The many thousands of visitors that witnessed the ascent of the Oak Hall balloons during the Bi-Centennial Celebration may be interested to know what became of them.

No. 20.—Left Oak Hall Tuesday, October 24, at 11.55 A. M. Captured the same day near Union Mills, N. J., by Clayton D. Gaunt.

No. 24.—Left Oak Hall Wednesday, October 25, at 12.10 P. M. Captured at sea, at 7 A. M., October 27, in latitude 39° 10; longitude, 73° 45; by Captain John I. Moule, of the schooner F. E. Hallock, from Philadelphia, for Albany, N. Y.

No. 22.—Left Oak Hall Thursday, October 26, at 1 P. M. Probably went to sea, with a stiff westerly breeze. Not heard of yet.

No. 23.—Left Oak Hall Friday, October 27th, at 2.30 P. M. Captured near Freehold, N. J., on same day by Horatio Clayton.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY AT
Hasson's New CHEAP STORE,
EBENSBURG. PA.,
IF YOU WANT ANY OF THE
Honest Goods at Honest Prices
EMBRACED IN THE FOLLOWING LIST:

ALUM,	DRIED APPLES,	NEEDLES,
ALLSPICE,	" CORN,	NUTS,
AXLE GREASE,	" PEACHES,	OILS,
BAKING POWDER,	DRESS LININGS,	ORANGES,
" SODA,	EXTRACTS and	PENS,
BEANS,	ESSENCES,	PENHOLDERS,
BLACKING,	FIGS,	PEPPER,
" BRUSHES,	FISH,	PINS,
BLUEING,	" HOOKS,	PIPES,
BORAX,	" LINES,	PRUNES,
BRAID,	FLOUR,	RAISINS,
BR'KFAST BACON,	FRUITS,	RICE,
BROOMS,	GINGER,	ROPE HALTERS,
BUTTONS,	GINGHAMS,	SALT,
CALICOES,	GUN CAPS,	SARDINES,
CAMPHOR,	" POWDER,	SCISSORS,
CASTOR OIL,	HAIR PINS	SCRUB BRUSHES,
CARBON OIL,	HAMS,	SEW'G MACH'E OIL,
CARPET TACKS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,	SHIRTINGS,
CANNED APPLES,	HOMINY,	SHOE LACERS,
" CORN,	HOOKS and EYES,	SHOT,
" PEACHES,	HOSE,	SILK TWIST,
" PEARS,	INDIGO,	" THREAD,
" TOMATOES,	INK,	SOAPS,
CHEESE,	JELLIES (all kind),	SPICES,
CHEVIOTS,	LAMP CHIMNEYS,	STARCH,
CHOCOLATE,	" WICKS,	STOCKINGS,
CIGARS,	" BURNERS,	STOVE POLISH,
CINNAMON,	LAUDANUM,	SUGARS,
CLOVES,	LEAD PENCILS,	SUSPENDERS,
CLOTHES PINS,	LEMONS,	SWEET OIL,
COFFEES,	LINEN CRASH,	TEAS,
CORN STARCH,	MACARONI,	THREAD,
CORSET JEANS,	MATCHES,	TUBS,
CAMBRICS,	MOLASSES,	WASHBOARDS,
CRACKERS,	MUSLINS,	WASHING SODA,
CREAM TARTER,	MUSTARD,	WOODEN BUCKETS,
CURRANTS,	NAILS,	YEAST POWDER,

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
NO OLD GOODS OF ANY KIND!
ALL FRESH!---ALL FINE!---ALL CHOICE!---ALL CHEAP!
A Liberal Share of Public Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

C. T. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BOOKS, STATIONERY,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES,
Notions, Medicines, Wall Paper, Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
VARIETY STORE, EBENSBURG, PA.
RELIABLE GOODS. HONEST PRICES. FAIR DEALING.

G. HUNTLEY
HAS RECENTLY REOPENED HIS
TIN-SHOP DEPARTMENT
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A
PROFICIENT AND ACCOMMODATING WORKMAN.
REPAIR WORK, HOUSE SPOUTING and ROOFING
ATTENDED TO ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

The Cambria Freeman and Chicago Weekly News for only $3 a year.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

GENTS:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate
IN AND ADJOINING THE
BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned will offer for sale at public outcry, on

Saturday, December 16, 1882,

at the hour of 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., at the *Court House in Ebensburg*, the following described

REAL ESTATE,

late the property of OWEN MCDONALD, dec'd:

No. 1.—A LOT OF GROUND fronting on High street and extending along Centre street to Sample street, having thereon erected a large two story FRAME AND BRICK HOTEL, known as the "CAMBRIA HOUSE," a large FRAME STABLE, ICE HOUSE and other outbuildings.

No. 2.—A LOT OF GROUND fronting on High street, bounded on the north by Sample street and on the west by lot of John Owens having thereon erected a large two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a FRAME STORE ROOM and FRAME STABLE.

No. 3.—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Centre street, bounded on the north by Horner street, on the south by Crawford street, and on the west by Cherry alley.

No. 4.—TEN LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Mary Ann street, bounded on the north by Highland street, on the south by Horner street, and on the east by Beech alley.

No. 5.—TEN LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Mary Ann street, bounded on the north by Highland street, on the south by Horner street, and on the east by Hickory alley.

No. 6.—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Horner street, bounded on the east by Mary Ann street, on the south by Crawford street, and on the west by Hickory alley.

No. 7.—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Triumph street, bounded on the north by Ogle street, on the east by Phaney street, and on the west by Poplar alley.

No. 8.—TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, more or less, lying south-east of Ebensburg, adjoining lands of Thomas Griffith, Esq., John A. Jones, and others.

☞ *Terms made known on day of sale.*

JNO. E. SCANLAN,
Agent for Heirs of OWEN MCDONALD, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1882.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
Of Valuable REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of a *pluries* order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the *Court House, Ebensburg, Pa.*, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1882,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, the property of Emanuel Dishart, late of Carroll township, deceased:

A Certain PIECE or PARCEL of LAND

situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post; thence, by land of John Mitel, south eighty-nine degrees, east one hundred and ninety-nine and one-half perches, to a beech corner; thence, by land of John Ahlis, north ten degrees, west eighty-two perches, to a post; thence, by land of the heirs of Joseph Davis, west, or nearly west, one hundred and seventy-nine and one-half perches, to a post; thence south, or nearly south, seventy-five and one-half perches, to a post, the place of beginning, containing **79 Acres and 116 Perches**, more or less, nearly all cleared, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE and a FRAME BARN. There is an excellent ORCHARD on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one-third in one year thereafter, and one-third at the death of Anna Louis Dishart, widow of said Emanuel Dishart, deceased—the latter two payments, with their interest, payable annually, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

WM. H. SECHLER,
Trustee to sell Real Estate of EMANUEL DISHART, deceased.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., trustee to make sale of the real estate of David J. Evans, deceased, as shown by his first and final account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office, in Ebensburg, Pa., on *Saturday, December 23d*, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of performing the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Nov. 30, 1882.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of MATTHEW MCMULLEN, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Matthew McMullen, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN C. MCMULLEN,
St. Augustine, Cambria Co., Pa.
CELESTINE MCMULLEN,
Nov. 30, 1882. Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.

STRAY SHOAT.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Dean township, some time in April last, a white shoat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

PATRICK FINERTY.
Dean Twp., Nov. 24, 1882.-3t.*

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

A REMARKABLE POEM TO WHICH THIRTY-EIGHT POETS CONTRIBUTE A LINE EACH.

The following very remarkable little poem is a contribution to the San Francisco *Times* from the pen of Mr. H. A. Deming. The reader will see that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of years of laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each line refers to its author below:

1. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour.
2. Life's a short summer, man's a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die.
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
5. To be is better far than not to be,
6. Though all men's lives may seem a tragedy;
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb.
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10. Unmingled joys here no man can befall.
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere;
12. Fortune makes folly her particular care.
13. Custom does often reason overrule,
14. And throws a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven;
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear,
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay.
22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,
24. We masters grow of all that we despise.
25. Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem!
26. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.
27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave
28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way of bliss lies not on beds of down.
33. How long we live not years but actions tell—
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make, then, while yet you may, your God your friend,
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The trust that's given guard and to yourself be just,
38. For live we how we can, die we must.

1. Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spencer; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Scott; 9, Longfellow; 10, Scuthwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Devenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Pill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakspeare.

THE UNDERGROUND PATH.

THE STARTLING APPARITION AT A WEDDING.

There are few more beautiful spots in England than the valley of the Tyne, in Northumberland. The scenery is lovely and the banks of the river abound in localities celebrated in history and romance. Of these the town of Corbridge is not the least noteworthy. Its situation is picturesque, and it furnishes within its bailiwick the scene of many a legend. A fine bridge spans the river. A little above it were to be seen, until comparatively recently, the remains of a former bridge. They consisted of a crumbled tower and a few feet of one of the pillars washed by the tide. Of the tower sufficient remained to disclose the fact that a capacious room or cell had existed within it, supplied with a few rays of light by a deep embrazure, and that a secret passage had led to the Northwest. The arched entrance to this passage showed that it had been closed with a strong door. Three hundred yards from this tower, in a Northwesterly direction, were the ruins of a mortuary chapel, and directly West from there stands Cor Hall, a fine old mansion, which has been modernized of late years. This locality, as thus described, is the scene of the domestic drama which is to be laid before the reader.

When the rebellion of 1745 broke out Geo. Urpeth was the master of Cor Hall, having just inherited it from his paternal uncle.—The same year he married one of the Lilburns, of Bywell-on-Tyne, and the following year an heir was born. George Urpeth's father had been a soldier of fortune, leaving his two sons almost penniless at his death.—When George succeeded to the Cor estate he recalled his younger brother Hugh from Scotland, where he had been living with a poor relation of his mother, and made him his welcome guest and companion. When Arthur, the young heir, was 6 years old, his mother died, and a year later his father followed. George, by will, left his brother comfortably provided for, and committed to him, as guardian, the custody of the child Arthur.

It is unnecessary to enter into the history of the boy, further than to say that he grew up a strong, robust youth, fond of field sports and moderately skilled in the school lore of the day. Before he became of age he was engaged to be married to the daughter of a gentleman of some means, residing two miles away, and they were to be wedded soon after his majority. Arthur was born on October 7, 1746, and would therefore be of age on October 7, 1767, when his uncle's office of guardian would cease. The wedding was fixed for October 12th, in the year named.

For some time Hugh Urpeth had expressed dissatisfaction with his grooms, complaining that they were more disposed to gossip in the neighborhood than give their attention to the horses.

"One good man," he was wont to say, "could do better than the head groom and his three helpers."

He visited the fairs in neighboring counties with a view, he said, to secure a good man who was a stranger to the locality, and would have no acquaintance to call off his attention from his duties. For a long time he was unsuccessful, but at length at Durham fair he found a man who would suit, and engaged him. He was young and well spoken, bearing a wonderful resemblance in physique to Arthur Upreth, which was what Hugh particularly wanted. He seemed to do his work well, and Hugh expressed satisfaction. This young man, whose name was Major, was the son of a reputable corn factor at Leeds, in Yorkshire, but he had taken to evil ways, and been implicated in a high way robbery in which the victim was killed. How Hugh Urpeth became aware of this fact is not known, but it is certain that he knew when he engaged Major that a price was set upon his head. He let the youth know nothing of this, however, until he had been some time employed at Cor Hall, and then by inuendo rather than by direct accusation he let him know that his former career was no secret. At the same time, however, he was careful to let the young man see that he was friendly to him and desirous of doing all he could to befriend him.

"Major," he said to him one day, "I am a comparatively poor man. In a few months all this estate, this house and all the horses and carriages, and everything, in fact, will pass into the hands of my nephew. If it were otherwise, if I were to retain control here, I would put you as chief gardener, and you would have that beautiful cottage by the river as a residence, and be able to marry some pretty, amiable country lass and settle down in comfort for life. But, alas! it is out of my power to do this."

Shortly after this Hugh broached the subject again, and spoke in great bitterness.

"Not only," he said, "will my nephew take all this splendid property which I have so long controlled as my own, but he will marry the girl whom I have long secretly loved, and turn me out of doors."

The same day he met the groom in the shrubbery and renewed the conversation.

"Major," he said, "you are an outlaw.—If you are caught by the officers of justice you will be hanged. When my nephew comes into possession here, no doubt you will be discharged and again thrown on the world, perhaps to wander back to your old haunts, to be captured and hanged. If you stay here you might reform and become a good man, a kind husband and a loving father."

When Hugh saw that his utterances had produced the effect desired, he spoke out, and proposed to Major an infamous scheme.

On the evening of October 2d, ten days before the time fixed for Arthur's wedding, the uncle said to his nephew:

"Arthur, you have never explored the secret passage from the hall to the chapel, and the other secret way from the bridge to the chapel. Your ancestors remained true to the Catholic faith after it was proscribed, but they had to worship in secret and by the underground passage visited the chapel which, though in reality a mausoleum, was fitted up gorgeously within with an altar and all that was necessary for the offering of Mass. Their retainers also remained true to the old church, and were accustomed to attend Mass in the chapel by night, by entering the bridge tower by a concealed door and making their way by the secret way to the chapel. These subterranean passages are still in existence, and if you like to explore them we will do so to-night."

Arthur expressed his wish to do so, and as the passage was damp and dirty, his uncle suggested that he put on a suit of the groom's, remarking that they were just of a size. The suit was brought and donned, and the groom was directed to attend Hugh and his nephew on the exploration. Procuring lamps, they passed through the door concealed behind a wine bin in the cellar, and entered the passage. In due time they reached the chapel, and after viewing they went on their way to a stone trapdoor in the rear of what was once the altar, along the underground way to the bridge. Reaching a strong oaken door bound with iron, Hugh said:

"This door was put up by your namesake, who was the first to forsake the old faith. I have the key and will open it if you wish."

Arthur said that he was anxious to know all that he could about the place. The door was accordingly opened, the key turning with wonderful ease, as Arthur remarked, being ignorant, of course, that his uncle had previously visited the spot and prepared for all that was to follow. As they entered the gloomy place Hugh directed Major to put down the light which he was carrying, and offered a flask of wine to Arthur, saying that a drop would prevent a chill. No sooner had Arthur drank than Hugh seized the nephew from behind and drew back his arms. At the same moment Major slipped a pair of handcuffs over the youth's wrists. There was a struggle and an outcry, but Hugh and Major grasped him tightly and smothered his outcries with a kerchief. In a moment the drugged wine which he had drank had its effect, and Arthur was helpless. Then they chained him to the wall, removed his handcuffs, and left him. As Hugh and Major retired the door was closed and locked. On reaching the hall they quitted the cellar as they reached it, namely, by an outside door opening in the basement of the edifice, a little to the rear of the library. Then they entered the library by the windows, which opened in French style on the terrace. Thus their visit to the underground passage was made secretly, and none of the domestics knew of it. Once inside the library, Hugh said:

"Now, Major, it will be my duty to feed the young man for some time, and with that view I shall henceforth have my meals served here, and will always take care to lay by sufficient to supply the youth's wants.—But there is something else for you to do, as you may remember."

"I am now," said the groom, "to personate Arthur for a time?"

"That's it," was the reply; "and the first thing is to array yourself in this suit, which he removed when he donned yours."

Thereupon the groom dressed himself in Arthur's clothes and arranged his hair in the fashion in which Arthur usually wore his.—Then putting on one of Arthur's hats and taking a cane, he imitated Arthur's walk and tone of voice, saying:

"My dear uncle, I hope I see you well."

The dear uncle laughed, and exclaimed, "Excellent!" "Now," said Hugh, "I am going to summon the butler. Sit there, sideways to the light, reading, and answer me when I address you as though absorbed in your book."

The butler was summoned, and on entering the library saw, as he supposed, the young Master of Cor seated at a table reading. Having ordered supper and wine, Hugh said, as the butler was about to quit the room:

"By the way, Jackson, my nephew is going to walk over by Scour (the residence of Arthur's intended bride), and as he will have something of value about him, I wish you would ask Major to accompany him."

The butler retired, and in a short time returned to say that Major was not to be found.

"Ah, I remember," said Hugh, "I sent him to Wakeley's. Ah, then you can call in there on the way if you don't meet him, and then he can accompany you."

As the butler was retiring the supposed Arthur arose, took his hat and cane, and quitted the hall in the presence of the butler and porter. Before he went, and in the hearing of the butler, Hugh said:

"Here is the jewel case. Give Marian (the bride) these diamonds as a gift from her uncle."

Then when the butler was gone he said:

"Pass down the main roadway and let Mother Ramsden at the lodge see you.—Then go along the path by the river till you reach the stone stile. Pass over that, turn up by the side of the copse and then cross to the hall, and I will admit you."

When Major was gone, Hugh locked the study door, put on a slouch hat, wrapped himself in a huge traveling cloak, took an enormously thick stick from under a bookcase, extinguished all lights but one at his desk, drew the screen around the desk so as to render it impossible to tell from the outside whether any one was sitting there, and quitted the room by the window. Then he passed round the trees and shrubs to a copse, and hastened downward until he reached a stone stile leading to a path by the river side.

As he looked toward the direction of the lodge at the entrance to Cor Park, he saw a man approaching. Crouching down, he awaited his coming. Unsuspectingly, and whistling an air, Major came along, mounted the stile, and descended into the small track by the side of the copse.

Like a flash the murderous stick which Hugh carried fell upon the groom's head and crushed in his skull. Then Hugh searched the murdered man's pockets until he found the jewel case. This he opened and flung to one side. It is not necessary to say that it never contained any jewels.

Hugh next dragged the corpse over the stile and toward the river, which at that point was deep and somewhat sluggish.

Laying the corpse on its back, he beat and hammered the face until it was, as he rightly supposed, unrecognizable. Then he dropped the body into the river. He returned to the hall as he quitted it.

The next morning at dawn he visited the secret passage, taking the bloody cloak with him and leaving it there. He left food and drink for the prisoner, whom he found only half conscious. Of the scenes which occurred between the jailor and his victim on that occasion and on their daily meetings afterward, it is unnecessary to dwell.

Next day, of course, Arthur was missing, and so was the groom. The empty jewel case, evidences of a bloody crime, was found by the stile, and a bloody track was discovered to the water's edge. A few hours later the body of the murdered man was fished from the water and identified as that of Arthur, by the clothes chiefly, as the face was beyond recognition. Then it was discovered that the groom, Major, was missing.—The butler swore to seeing Hugh give Arthur the jewel case, and to his quitting the hall. Mother Ramsden swore to his having passed through the lodge, and the rest was plain. The groom had not been at Wakeley's, it was true that day, nor had he been seen outside the park; but it was supposed that he and Arthur had met, on the latter's way to the Scour and that Arthur had asked him to accompany him, as he had valuable jewels in his possession. It was true that the distance from the lodge gate to the stile was less than a mile, but nevertheless the jury was satisfied that the crime had been perpetrated by Major to get possession of the jewels. Moreover, the story of his former crime of a similar nature pointed to him as the man likely to commit the deed. A verdict was returned against him, and rewards were offered for his apprehension. Of course not a jot of evidence of his ever having been seen anywhere since the fatal night ever came to light.

The supposed Arthur was buried with proper decorum, and Hugh Urpeth, as heir, took possession of Cor. In five months after Arthur's supposed murder, it was announced that Hugh was to marry the lady who was to have been Arthur's bride. By wiles and stratagem he had got the girl's father into his power, and to save him from impending ruin, as he supposed, she agreed to marry the uncle of her former lover. The day was fixed, and the old chapel was to be especially adorned for the occasion. The rough walls were hung with tapestry and silken curtains, and the rough floor was richly carpeted, so that all the ugly irregularities and blemishes were covered up and hidden from view.

The winter of that year and the year following was very severe, and in the spring freshets were heavy.

John Parsley, an old retainer of the Urpeth family, went out fishing in his punt, and as the sun went down the man fell asleep. The freshet came upon him without warning and swept his punt from its moorings. As he was carried along he saw the old bridge in a distance, and by good luck he was carried near the buttress on the off-bank. He clung to the large sill of the embrasure and the punt was swept away. Drawing himself up he managed to sit on the sill, and, leaning back, was able to grasp the wall inside, and so get a secure hold.

Imagine his surprise and terror when he heard a human voice within. He received courage, however, supposing it might be some one who had been carried away like himself, and had fortunately found a foothold. He was soon disabused of this notion, and learned from Arthur in a few words the dreadful secret which the reader already knows. In return he informed Arthur of his supposed murder and his uncle's intended marriage, and promised to give him the date at some future time. He also related how the old chapel had been gorgeously fitted up for the occasion. At dawn Parsley managed to descend and make his way homeward. The next night he returned with files, a pickax, a crowbar, a chisel, a hammer, a lamp and other tools. He threw a ball of twine into the open embrasure, which Arthur caught, and was thus enabled to hoist up and secure the tools. Then they were hidden away. After his uncle left him on the night before his wedding day, of which Arthur had been informed by Parsley, Arthur filed off his chains. Then he worked on the door and speedily opened it. Nothing, then, so far as he knew, lay between him and the chapel.

He found, on ascending the passage, that this was so, and that, as he had expected, nothing intervened but a large stone slab on hinges, easily moved. Raising this he stood immediately behind the gorgeous silken tapestry in the rear of the newly constructed communion table. Then he returned to his cell. He resolved that if his uncle again visited him and discovered what he had accomplished toward his deliverance he would brain him if necessary on the spot.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the day fixed for the day of the wedding the party stood before the altar in the chapel. As the minister stood up to read the opening sentence the silken cords behind him were rudely torn aside, and a human form appeared. The hair curled over the shoulders, the face was covered with beard, the skin was horribly begrimed, and the clothing consisted of a discolored blanket, tied around the waist with a piece of cord.

"I forbid this marriage!" the stranger exclaimed; "I am Arthur Urpeth, imprisoned for all these dreary months by my uncle, who is about to marry my bride. Friends of my dead father and mother, see that justice is done!"

It is impossible to describe the commotion which followed. The bride fainted. Hugh staggered and gnashed his teeth like a maniac and was removed to the hall. Arthur was taken in charge by his old servants and the reign of the murderer was over at Cor Hall. The wretched uncle wrote a confession as he lay in Heyham jail, and then attempted suicide. But he failed and was reserved for the gallows. He was convicted for the murder of Major and hanged at Ainwick in the spring of 1769.

TRUE HEROISM.

Once or twice in my life I have met with heroines. I will tell you of one now. I can paint no beautiful vision, nor dower her with charms of intellect. When I first knew her she was past thirty, small, brown, and void of grace and beauty. She had married at sixteen; had no education—could read and that was all.

She had child after child until seven cumbered her dwelling but gladdened her heart. She had borne and suffered much, but her great heart was brave still. Her husband gamed, drank, and used her cruelly. Frequently he drove her out on the lonely hills, and with her children cowering about her she spent the night under the cold, unpitying stars, calling for aid on the heaven that was far beyond her misery and praying for aid to her mother's God. I wondered then how she trusted Him with such blindness, for I knew no mother's piety—mine lay under the lilies. At length her poor husband committed a crime for which he was arraigned before a court of justice, and his two eldest children were the principal witnesses of his guilt. She knew their testimony would be against him but her parting admonition was: "Tell the truth and nothing but the truth. It is hard, but it must be the truth, the whole truth." He was convicted, but escaped from prison some said by her contrivance.

Now began her struggle. Alone and unaided she looked want and desolation in the face, and bared arm and heart for the strife. She asked no favor but "any employment." The boys worked in any capacity. The eldest girl served with her mother. The light dawned and at last shone steadily and her children went regularly to school. Now she learned to write her own name from her fourth child, a boy whom she herself had taught to read.

They were the proudest family I ever knew. They felt their own worthiness and looked for no slights from superiors in station. They had been taught to associate with the good and respectable, or remain isolated. Their sphere widened, society extended its hand, and at last a place was granted them. Near this time the fugitive husband returned and the two long parted met again. She led him as a stranger to her bed room and retiring to her lonely chamber spent the night in prayer. Like Jacob of old she struggled, like him she triumphed.

Her sons and daughters, when grown to man and womanhood, held places of trust and honor, and when her last hour came the soul passed to rest while a triumphant song was issuing from her lips.

I met a heroine this morning, a very homely old creature, but one of life's bravest soldiers.

"Stop the car, madam, please stop it!" It was a woman's cry, as she ran after a street car of which I chanced to be the only occupant, and the cry was so pleading that I rang the bell at once, though she was a good distance off. The driver stopped his mule, looked back, and seeing a woman freighted with a huge basket, prepared to drive on. "Let her wait for the next car," he said carelessly. "Please wait. A minute or two may be a great deal to her," I pleaded. With a smile he nodded assent, and in a few seconds she was at the door. She sat down and wiped her face with her coarse apron, thanking me in broken English for my kindness. What a trifling kindness it was and yet how grateful she seemed for it as she broke into an explanation of why she was so hurried.

She lived far out in the suburbs, owned three cows, milked and sold the milk. She worked a market garden, assisted by a son of fifteen. She had four other children, the youngest five years old. "And he was only a year old when I lost my man," she added, seeing I was an interested listener. "I have bought half a square of ground, something is still due on it, and I want to pay a note this morning."

"How early do you rise every morning?" I asked.

"At four, ma'am. It's weary work. What with digging and watering the garden, milking the cows and odd jobs of a house, my feet are often so sore that I can't sleep when I lie down, but the clothes to buy and the mouths to feed is a good spur to drive me," she concluded, with a laugh.

"Are none of them able to help?" I asked.

"Oh! yes, my girl helps, but she goes to school you see."

"And who makes the clothes?" I asked.

"I sew at night sometimes, and when I sit down to rest, but summer is here now and we won't want so many clothes."

I have given the synopsis of the story she gave me in detail. There was heroism, and here in this worn, withered, homely woman was a spirit beautiful in its power and sublime in its patience. Not one word of complaint, no whining over destiny, no feeling of disappointment because her lot was less fair, yet her language told that a fairer would have been more prized as it won'd have been sweet.

Oh, fair and gentle women of quiet, happy, love-girdled homes, unused to toil, wearing luxurious garments and jewels of great value, do you ever think how far a kind word or a sweet smile will go toward lowlier sisters? You sit beside them, regarding them as little as the weeds by the wayside, or perhaps sneer thoughtlessly if their homely garments should happen to touch your own, never knowing that the common clay beside you holds a soul as pure and leads a life more heroic in its struggle than yours can ever be.

"Kind words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

WOMEN OF NERVE.

A THRILLING MIDNIGHT STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR WHO IS A SOLDIER.

The old Still homestead, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, N. Y., now the home of A. M. Crosby, was broken into on Friday just before midnight by a man, who frightened all the inmates and severely assaulted Mrs. Crosby. The house is a large and roomy two-story frame building, standing two hundred feet back from the road. The stables and the house for the coachman and farm hands are about the same distance in the rear. Mr. Crosby is seldom at home, and when he is absent the house is deserted at night by everybody save Mrs. Crosby, her five children and the women servants. Lion, a big mastiff, is the only protector they have. The fastenings of the house have been thought strong and secure, however, and the inmates have not felt any alarm.

On Friday night Mrs. Crosby went to bed about 11.30, having secured, as she thought, all doors and blinds. In about fifteen minutes she was aroused by the ringing of the front door bell. She opened her bed-room window and asked who was there. For some time there was no answer, but finally a man's voice replied that he wanted to get in. Mrs. Crosby ordered him away, but his only reply was:

"You'll rue it if you don't open that door."

Mrs. Crosby and the nurse girl who was with her then called for help and rang a bell out of the window. The children by this time became aroused and screamed in a frightened way, and Lion barked, but all to no purpose. No help came. The man then went around to the back of the house, where there is a small conservatory, and breaking a pane of glass with his hand was able to unlock the door from the inside. Here he seized a box containing a croquet set and tried to force open the back door of the house with it, but in this he failed. He then tried a window to the left of the door and found that it had not been securely fastened. As he entered the house Lion sprang at him and rolled him over, but the children, with whom the dog is a great pet, called frantically for Lion, and the dog left the intruder to give his protection to them.

The man then rushed up stairs. A few steps from the top the nurse met him and struck him such a blow in the neck with a cane that he was staggered for a moment and the cane fell broken at his feet. The nurse then ran into the nursery and locked the door. But the man was not easily baffled. He at once forced his way into the room. Mrs. Crosby had by this time secured a gun, which, however, was not loaded, and she confronted him.

"You take care of the children, Maria," said she, "and I'll look after him."

In an instant she raised the gun and struck at the man so that the stock was broken, but he closed with her and threw her down. Then the little boy "Willie," about seven years old, came to his mother's assistance, and manfully kicked and fought the man until his mother got up again. The intruder then seized Mrs. Crosby, with one hand partly on her mouth, her right ear and on her neck, and threw her a second time. But pulling him down after her, she caught him up bodily, and pushed and threw him down stairs. When he reached the bottom and had picked himself up he fled incontinently at the sight of Mrs. Crosby coming down stairs with a pistol in her hand. More shooting and bell ringing finally brought the gardener and the coachman to the house, but too late to render any assistance. When she had recovered from her fright, Mrs. Crosby discovered

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - DEC. 8, 1882.

GEO. W. EDMUNDS, United States Senator from Vermont, expresses his belief that the people will never elect another President who lives east of the Hudson river. The Philadelphia *Record* thinks that if this is the case both Edmunds and Blaine had better pack their carpet-bags and steer for the setting sun.

IN his message Mr. Arthur calls Congress, in very decided terms, that the time has now come when it ought to roll up its sleeves and reduce letter postage from three to two cents, and the whole country will endorse the President's recommendation in this as in most other matters of which his message takes cognizance.

THE second trial of the Star route cases began in the Washington City Criminal Court on Monday last. All the defendants were present except Stephen W. Dorsey, who is confined to his room with a serious affection of the eyes. At last reports the Court had not commenced the tedious process of getting twelve "good men and true" into the jury box.

ATTENTION is invited to the prospectuses on our local page of the New York *World* and Pittsburg *Post*, two of the ablest and uncompromising Democratic papers in the Union. Next week we will have something more to say about these sterling sheets, and also about the Harrisburg *Patriot*, another fearless Democratic journal, whose prospectus we will then print.

THE German Parliament is now considering an ordinance prohibiting the importation from America, thirty days after its passage, of hogs, pork, bacon and all kinds of sausages. The object of this law is, of course, to protect the people of Germany against the introduction into that country of cheap American pork. A year ago, owing to the failure of the cabbage crop in this country, a vast amount of sauer-kraut was imported from Germany into New York, Baltimore and other ports, and in view of this arbitrary prohibition of the American pig and its products into Bismarck's dominions, the present Republican Congress ought to retaliate by imposing a prohibitory duty on Dutch cabbage and all the forms into which it is manufactured.

THE Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia has turned over a new leaf in the conduct of political committees by publishing a statement of its receipts and expenditures during the last campaign. The accounts were all audited by a competent committee, whose report shows a balance in the campaign treasury of $2500 after the payment of all demands. If Mr. Hensel, Chairman of the State Committee, deemed it necessary to publish a similar statement of the receipts and disbursements of his committee, it would doubtless be alike creditable. But as to Cooper, Chairman of Cameron's State Committee, what would be the character of his report? If it were truthfully made it would afford mighty interesting reading, and would show what it cost to run the late Republican campaign with such disastrous results. There is no danger, however, that Cooper will ever let the people know the financial operations of his committee. The experiment would be dangerous.

A CHESTER COUNTY correspondent writing to the Philadelphia *Press* alleges that although the State Geological Commission has its report upon that county in the hands of the printer, no single member of the survey has done any work within its boundaries, the Commission having simply used an old geological survey of the county made by Henry Rogers, the State Geologist, as far back as 1838. We have seen complaints made in the papers of some other counties about the way in which the work of the survey had been conducted. It has been a source of very great expense to the State ever since the Commission was authorized by the Legislature in 18—. At the last session of that body, when an unusually large appropriation was asked for, it was stated on the floor of the Senate upon the authority of the head of the Commission that if the sum then stipulated was granted, it would finish the survey. If an effort is made at the coming session for another appropriation it ought to be resisted and an investigation made of the charge in regard to the Chester county survey and others equally explicit. If the survey has become a mere job, as seemed to be suspected by the last Legislature, it ought to be exposed and brought to a sudden termination.

THE official returns of the late election in this State show that the Prohibition candidate for Governor received a trifle over 5,000 votes. A few years ago the same party was able to poll twenty thousand votes for its nominee. Where have all these votes gone? Perhaps they were cast for Pattison, Beaver, or Stewart, each of whom is understood to be a practical temperance man. Some of the figures of the Prohibition vote are peculiarly instructive. In the five counties of Adams, Armstrong, Forest, Juniata and Pike not a single Prohibition vote was returned. In fifteen other counties, some of them quite populous the total Prohibition vote amounts only to 70. In Potter county, in which there is not a licensed tavern, just three votes were given for Prohibition candidates, and at the coming session of the Legislature the member of the House from that county will modestly ask on behalf of these three voters that a prohibitory amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the entire State. In Philadelphia, with a population of 850,000, only 99 prohibition votes were cast, and in Montgomery county, where more noise about a prohibitory amendment was made than in any other part of the State, Pettit, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, received only 51 votes. If there really is a Prohibition party in this State, it lacks at the polls the courage of its convictions.

SIMON CAMERON was in the city of New York last week, or, what is called in politics a "mission," having for its purpose the reconciliation of the two fighting factions of the Republican party in the State that has just elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of nearly two hundred thousand. Cameron's errand looks like a big thing to undertake in his old days, and especially so when the desperate condition of his own son in this State is taken into consideration. One would suppose that he would turn his entire attention towards putting together the shattered fragments of the Republican machine in Pennsylvania, instead of trying to play the part of pacificator between the two hostile factions in New York. But Simon is ambitious and believes that if he can evolve harmony out of discord in New York he will be entitled to the gratitude of the grand old party all over the country. It is too soon yet to know what the outcome of Simon's New York mission will be, but time will tell. It is strange what a false and mistaken estimate some men entertain of Simon Cameron who ought to be familiar with his political career. The editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, for instance, in referring to Cameron's New York mission, speaks of him as "not only one of the greatest men the country has ever produced, but one of the best, most unselfish," etc., thus making a political saint out of one of the most notorious political corruptionists that has ever been known in this State. In this connection it is related of Abraham Lincoln that a few days before he started for Washington in 1861 to assume the duties of President, he was visited at his home in Illinois by five or six leading and well-known Pennsylvania Republicans, for the purpose of inducing him to abandon what was generally supposed to be his intention of making Cameron a member of his cabinet. When they had stated at length and in very decided terms the danger to his administration of Cameron's selection, Lincoln after a moment's reflection, put to them this question: "Gentlemen, don't you think that Cameron has made money enough to afford now to be honest."

LAST week Mahone's Board of Canvassers of the Virginia election met at Richmond and issued certificates to six Republicanist and four Democratic candidates for Congress. The way in which the Board counted out Gen. Garrison, the Democratic candidate in the First district, whose majority over Mr. Mayo, the Mahone candidate, was 56, was very peculiar. It so happened that Gloucester county gave Garrison 57 majority, just one more than his entire majority in the district. The Board threw out the entire vote of that county on the ground that in certifying to the returns the county clerk had used the seal of the Circuit Court instead of the seal of the County Court, although the clerk was there in person to prove that the original seal was so much defaced that it had not been used for years—that the Circuit Court seal was used on all official documents—that it was considered and accepted as the county seal, and that the vote of the county last year, certified under the same seal as given to Governor Cameron and the other Mahone candidates, was received and counted. It was necessary, however, for Mahones purpose that Garrison should be cheated out of his certificates, and it was done by disfranchising the entire county. In a case so flagrant as this, if a Democratic Congress don't make short work of Mayo and his false certificate when his case comes to be heard, an "honest ballot and a fair count" is a meaningless phrase.

ONE murder and two attempts at murder having been lately committed in Dublin, the government of Queen Victoria has placed that city under what is known as the "curfew" section of the Repression act. The curfew law was first established about eight hundred years ago by King William, the Conqueror, when he came over from Normandy, in France, and subdued England. The law became obsolete in England ages ago, and was only revived at intervals when rebellion reared its head; but Ireland has often been subject to its enforcement. It is very instructive to see this old law of the Norman conqueror enforced by a so-called liberal government against a portion of its own subjects in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The section is as follows:

"In a proclaimed district if a person is out of his place of abode at any time after one hour after sunset and before sunrise under suspicious circumstances any constable may arrest that person and bring him forthwith before a Justice of the Peace, and such Justice, after inquiry into the circumstance of the case, may either discharge him or take the necessary steps by committing him to prison or taking bail, to bring him before a court of jurisdiction, acting under this act, and if such person, on appearing before a court of summary jurisdiction, acting under this act, fails to satisfy the court that he was out of his place of abode upon some lawful occasion or business, he shall be guilty of an offense against this act."

IN Dublin, on last Saturday night, a summons was served upon Michael Davitt, commanding him to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday last and enter into recognizance for his good behavior. The writ is founded on a speech delivered by him at Navan on the preceding Sunday. He promised to appear and defend himself in person and not by counsel, and he also stated that he would decline entering into recognizance, preferring to go to prison. We are unable to state what occurred in court on Tuesday. Mr. Healy was also summoned to appear at the same time to answer to the charge of having made a seditious speech. The friends of both gentlemen urge them to enter into the required security.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, according to the Atchison *Champion*, is made up of vices, such as slavery, secession, disloyalty, repudiation, ball-dozing, false counting of votes, ballot-box stuffing, intimidation a solid South and free trade. But for a scarcity of paper in the editorial rooms the *Champion* would have added R. B. Hayes, heavy snow-storms, short crops of peanuts, shoe-tacks, Robeson, John Roach, floods on the Mississippi, Mahone, carpet-baggers, worms in peaches, wooden nutmegs, Butterworth, Guiteau, Starroutes, comets and collapse of the grand old party of moral ideas. The *World* has forwarded to-day express to the *Champion* office six bottles of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup—carriage paid.—*New York World*, 2d.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

HOMAGE AND PRAISE FOR THE BLESSINGS OF THE YEAR—THE SEASON OF ADVENT—THE DECAY OF PUBLIC VIRTUE—THE PERIL OF THE COUNTRY—DEMOCRACY ADMONISHED, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1882.

Thanksgiving day was greeted with a garment of white. Business was generally suspended and the day devoted to enjoyment. Services were held in all the churches of every denomination.—As usual, the crowning feature of the day was big dinners, at which the turkey was the prominent dish. Out-door sports were not as common as in former years, but in-door entertainments were more common than usual. The average American may neglect to pray, but he will not neglect, however poor he may be, to celebrate Thanksgiving day with a dinner above the usual standard. A number of charitable institutions utilized the day, and a liberal spirit was shown in the distribution of gifts for the sake of charity. The day brought gladness to many of the poor and fatherless. Many poor little ones enjoyed a chicken dinner at the "Southern Home for Friendless Children. From all accounts, it would seem that the palitable turkey was the object of a voracious attack all over the land. At no time since the inauguration of setting apart one day in the year for a general recognition of the bounties bestowed by an all-wise Providence was a thanksgiving day so universally observed as was the last one.—Great was the homage and praise everywhere for the blessings of the year.

A SEASON OF PENANCE.

This being the first week in advent, a season of penance set apart by the Church to prepare us for the festival of Christmas, I am doing penance in a weak sort of way, and not in such a strong manner as truly good Christians are in the habit of doing. But in my old days, laboring under physical disabilities and worldly disadvantages, I have reason to deem it a happiness and a source of gratitude to Divine Providence that I am enabled under bodily infirmity to do something which affords me occupation if not remuneration.—Were my time suffered to pass away without employment of any kind, my spirit would be depressed and my mind would consequently be unhappy. I consider it incumbent upon me, whatever my privations, to discover if there is not yet some means left me of doing some good, if not for myself for others. I desire that my light may, if possible, shine in some situation, and not be entirely extinguished with my life. If I perform what I am able to do, however little good may result from it, it will be acceptable in the light of Him who knows exactly how to estimate our actions, by comparing them with our dispositions and abilities to act. The average small amount of good which, under inferior circumstances, I may be able to do, shall not prevent me from performing it, however little it may be. The motives which excite to write, and the objects which I desire to accomplish, are of a nature not only calculated to cheer the mind, but also to give the animal spirit a salutary impulse. To do good here, is a promoting not only of our good here but hereafter.

THE STAR ROUTE CYCLONE.

Sharp was the arraignment of the star route sympatizers. The decapitated Helm is the only one of the decapitated government officials at Washington who knows the cause of his dismissal. He is the only one who realizes the cause. In his own words it was because he refused to forsake a "life long friend" and join in the hue and cry of "crucify him."—This shows that Mr. Helm realizes what his fellow victims do not realize, namely the true cause of their dismissal. Mr. Helm's metaphorical reference to the crucifixion in speaking of Brady will doubtless strike every one but Ingersoll as being blasphemous. Mr. Helm, however, as well as the other victims and their sympatnizers, does not seem to be capable of seeing anything out of the way in a government employe serving the thieves whom the goverment is prosecuting. So many star route tools have so long flourished openly or secretly in the various departments at Washington that they cannot understand how allegiance to these public plunderers should not continue in the public service. The star route ring, the principles of which once delighted to advertise themselves as Stalwarts, are now trying the dodge of calling themselves Garfield Republicans. But they cannot evade or postpone the day of legal judgment by any such scheme. The people of the country are too well informed in regard to the history, progress and culpability of the star route ring to look upon any who are connected with it, even remotely, as martyrs. It is a notable fact that these prominent Republican officials who have been removed for obstructing the star route prosecutions were among the exemplers of the virtues of the last administration.

The natural inference is that Helm in his apology typifying the crucifixion of his "life-long-mind" had no reference to our Saviour, but to the penitent thief who perished with him on the cross. If such is the inference, though brazen, Helm's language is not necessarily blasphemous.

THE DECAY OF PUBLIC VIRTUE.

The decay of public virtue has kept pace with the growth, wealth and population of the United States for the last two decades. The tolerance for criminals in this country is most alarming.—The nation's moral sense appears to be deadened. It has been stuffed and surfeited with peculation until it has not only become used to it but to have a taste for it. The twelve years of Grant's and Hayes' administration, and as much as we have had of the present administration, will live in the history of the United States as era of peculation.—The enormities of the stealings during the three last administrations is terrible to contemplate. The growing tendency of the times towards corrupting expenditures of money to control nominations and elections to public offices, is an extreme peril to our institutions, and a reform, thorough and prompt, is demanded by every consideration of safety. This peril to our institutions is extreme. Never before in the political history of our county was there a period that required a more honest, self-sacrificing spirit than the present. Such a spirit is especially wanted in Pennsylvania.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature which convenes next month at Harrisburg have a responsible duty to perform. Much is expected from the gentlemen who are soon to enter upon the discharge of the high trust to which they have been called. The people feel a lively interest in their action, and the members owe it to the best interest of the community to act well their part in the work of restoring the credit of the State. Let them be strictly honest in the discharge of their duties. A man is not strictly an honest man who is only honest when honesty is his best policy. An honest man will not stoop to a dishonorable thing, though great profits may result from it.

Cambria county has generally been felicitous in the selection of her legislative representatives. She has never been beaten by being represented by a "rooster," but happily has always been represented by gentlemen who, if not in all instances of distinguished ability, were at least gentlemen of good sense, honor and honesty, and her present members are gentlemen who will do credit to themselves and honor to their constituency. Messrs. McDonald and Horne will participate in no corrupt legislative action, but will labor intelligently and honestly for the public good.

MUCH EXPECTED THIS SESSION.

The people expect much from the Democracy, and it will have hard work to meet even the reasonable expectations of the people, but it is to be hoped that it try and do its best to meet their wants. It is to be feared that the Democratic party, as at present constituted and led, will not be able to keep up fully to the promises made by its best men. Much has been promised, but it would be a miracle in politics to see a party suddenly converted into a millennial army of unselfish patriots.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

It is to be hoped that all the other Democratic Governors elect will imitate Governor Pattison's example, who proposes to be inaugurated in a simple, unostentatious manner. The tendency to show and parade in the inauguration of officials in the United States is a most unfavorable commentary on the sincerity of the popular belief in the methods of genuine Republicanism. This will be a good beginning for Governor Pattison. At his inauguration there is to be no beating of drums, blowing of brass horns, or cavorting of brass buttons.—Let Mr. Pattison's work of reform be all-embracing. Let all other Democratic Governors imitate his example. The inauguration of all the Republican Governors of Pennsylvania were not only disgusting and shameful, but sinful.

WAS IT COWARDICE?

Captain Hopkins, the young man afraid of yellow-jack, was tried, found guilty and dismissed from the naval service. Surely it was not cowardice that made Captain Hopkins run away from the Pensacola plague. Although it is true that he deserted his post at Pensacola during the prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic, it surely could not have been through cowardice. It is a mystery to me how an officer who would cheerfully face death by going to sea in one of Admiral Robeson's boats, would be afraid to take his chances on land against an attack of yellow fever.

G. N. S.

THE Pittsburg *Post*, which knows all such things, tells how the Democratic newspapers came to print the rooster on the day after political victories. In Indiana in 1844 at some local election preliminary to the general election in the state, the Democrats unexpectedly scooped the Whigs, and a letter from an active Democrat communicating the views to the editor began with the injunction "*Crow, Chapman, Crow,*" Sure enough, Chapman did crow, and using these words as a head-line in his next day's issue, first introduced the Democratic roosters as the harbinger of victory. The Whig, and later the Republican coon was one of the properties in the log cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840, when the enthusiasm of the Whigs found vent in all sorts of odd conceits. It was the fashion in that canvass to construct log cabins for political meetings, and in backwoods style a coonskin was nailed alongside of the cabin door, to be cured or dried. This is a common sight now in coon-hunting regions of the mountains, and in 1840 it was supposed to symbolized frontier life and the incidents of "Old Tippecanoe's" pioneer days. The first paper in the United States to use the elephant as a symbol of Republican victories was the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* of Reading. It was in the Lincoln campaign of 1860, when that animal was first trotted out.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pain and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—The dying revelation of the late Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist, concerning the death of William Morgan is a document of absorbing interest. It clears a mystery that has overshadowed the public mind for more than half a century. His sworn statement is so clear that were all the parties now living, the alleged murderers might be brought to trial and convicted.

For fifty years has this secret been locked within the breast of the veteran politician. The reasons are manifest. The information was vouchsafed by a participator in the crime. It was given in a friendly spirit, to be used with care as a weapon of defence when Mr. Weed was hard pressed in a court of law. The arbitrary ruling of the Judge rendered its use unnecessary, and gratitude to the friend who proferred it made the secret inviolate.

The death of all who were nearly concerned in the disappearance of Morgan unlocked the lips of the only man who retained the secret, and it is now given publicly for the first time in this authentic form.

THE DISAGREEABLE operations of forcing liquids into the head, and the use of exciting snuffs, are being superseded by Elys' Cream Balm, a cure for Catarrh, Colds in the head and Hay Fevar. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

A CURE at last for Catarrh. The evidence is overwhelming that Elys' Cream Balm goes more directly than any other to the seat of the disease, and has resulted in more cures within the range of our observation all other remedies.—Wilkesharre, Pa., *Union Leader*, Dec. 19 1879.

IN ONE WEEK Elys' Cream opened a passage in one nostril through which I had not breathed in three years, subdued inflammation in my head and throat, the result of Catarrh. Col. O. M. NEILLIAY, Owego, N. Y.

NEWS of a most inhuman outrage practiced on a couple of boys was received at Dubuque, Ia., on Tuesday. Joe Daniels, a farmer near Jamestown, No. had two lads in to his employ. Two hundred and fifty dollars were lost and the boys were charged with the theft. They denied it. One of them was taken to the barn, a rope placed about his neck, and hung until dead. To save his life the little fellow pretended to give a confession, and to tell where the money was hidden. The boy was then taken to the 'Squire, and to him he stated that he had never stolen the money and knew nothing of its whereabouts. There was no proof offered and the boy was discharged. The other boy was also tied up, a loaded gun was pointed at him and he was threatened with death. No confession being extorted from him he was taken before the 'Squire and was also discharged. The community is greatly worked over this terrible instance of inhumanity.

HIGHEST PRIZE PORT WINE.

The best wine in the country, which took the highest prize at the Centennial, is Speer's Port Grape Wine, which has become the most celebrated product of New Jersey. This wine and his P. J. Brandy are now being used by physicians everywhere, who rely upon them as being the purest to be had. It is unsurpassed for weakly females, and old people. Used by the best Fifth Avenue Society as an evening social wine. For sale by E. James, Ebensburg, Pa.

—A Berks county farmer claims to have raised 725 bushels of potatoes to the acre this year. He probably measures in the vessal that guaged Demoeratic majorities during the recent elections.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS ON MONDAY LAST.

The following is a synopsis of the message of President Arthur sent to Congress on Monday last. It is a plain, unpretending document and the practical good sense of his views on the questions of most public interests has met with the very generous approval of the country.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHILI AND PERU.

The South American troubles are treated in a succinct review of what has been done by this Government in the direction of an amicable adjustment of the pending difficulties between the belligerants. The mission of Mr. Trescot and of Mr. Walker Blaine to Peru and Chili is recalled, and reference is made to the reports submitted by them which were the subject of full discussion in Congress and otherwise officially last spring. The apparent frustration of the effort made by this government at that time in the interests of peace did not discourage further efforts in the same direction, and the appointment of Mr. Logan as minister to Chili was intended to convey to the Chilian Government and the satisfaction of the hostile powers.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

On the subject of a movement for an international Peace Congress to assemble in Washington City, inaugurated under the Administration of his predecessor, the President recites the fact of its interruption by his own order, and states as the reasons governing such action that, upon careful research and earnest reflections, he has been unable to reconcile the customs that have prevailed in the diplomacy of this Government with a proposition so far-reaching in its scope and doubtful in its effects, and that, since upon Congress must devolve the development and ratification of such a proceeding, he had left it incumbent upon himself in the interests of public policy to transmit all the correspondence of which it was upon the subject as well as the subject itself to Congress. The President does not intimate an unfavorable attitude toward the assembling of such a Peace Congress, but prefers that if it shall assemble its character and object shall have been first the subject of more thoughtful consideration and by the representatives of the people rather than by the executive head of the government alone.

In connection with this subject the President suggests the advisability of measures looking to the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration, which method, he recalls, has been the subject of profitable discussion to satisfy him that the topic is well worthy the attention of Congress as a means of securing prolonged peace.

The President notifies Congress that pursuant to the first confirmation by the Senate of the special commissioners nominated by him, arrangements have been progressing for a commercial treaty with Mexico, and the departure of the commissioners will not be long delayed. Mention is made of several copyright and international treaties, notably with Spain and Belgium.

THE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

The President treats briefly the matter of the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in English jails, reciting the fact of the arrests and of the inquiry regarding them in behalf of this Government; of the demands made through the State department and our Minister to England for the prompt release of the persons in confinement, and acknowledged the reparation subsequently accorded by the English Government. This statement is supplemented by the announcement of the transmission to Congress with the message of voluminous correspondence and other papers covering the same.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The President next reviews the operations of the Treasury Department. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, are shown to be as follows:

From customs	$220,410,730.26
From internal revenue	146,497,595.45
From the sale of public lands	4,753,140.27
From direct tax	15,737,740
Miscellaneous	31,705,642.52
Total net revenues	403,525,250.28
The surplus revenue was	145,848,819.71

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil services	57,219,750.98
For the military establishment, including river and harbors	43,570,494.19
For the naval establishment	15,032,046.76
For indians	6,514,740
For pensions	61,345,199.96
Interest on public debt	71,077,209.79
Total ordinary expenditures	257,981,439.57

The receipts of the government show an increase over those of 1881 of $22,251,28 in the revenue of customs, $23,393,094.94 from the internal revenue, $2,551,227.20 from sales of public lands $6,707,416,34, from miscellaneous sources, making an increase of net revenue of $42,742,937 71. The total net revenue was $403,250.28. The net expenditures decreased from $260,742,887 58 to $257,931,440 20, a reduction of $2,731,447.39, which, added to the increase, makes $42,474,405,10 in the surplus revenues, applicable to the reduction of the public debt. The expenditure on account of interest on the public debt show a reduction of $11,431 534.29—from $85,508,741.18 in 1881 to $71,077,206.31 in 1882. The excess of revenues over expenditures was $145,543,810.68, and the amount applied to the reduction of the debt $166,281,698.39. The amount standing od the books of the Treasury to the credit of the disbursing officers of the United States at the close of the fiscal year was $36,067,872.48. The receipts for the fiscal year on account of the Post Office Department were $31,368,062.30, and the expenditures $39,265,298 43. Of all these amounts $29,911,178, or about one-half was received and expended directly by the postmaster without being deposited in the Treasury. The unavailable funds of the Treasury decreased from $29,521,632.72 to 29,517,275.32.

The exports for the last fiscal year were $733,239,733 as against $883,925,947 during 1881, a decrease of $150,686,215. The value of the exports of cotton was $199,812,644. The value of the exports of breadstuffs amounted to $182,070,528. The imports during the year amounted to $724,539,574. The balance of trade in our favor in face of our decreased exports aggregate nearly $25,000,000.

A REDUCTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECOMMENDED.

The President congratulates the country upon its prosperity and favors a rigid economy in public expenditures and a reduction of the internal taxes. He endorses the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the tax on distilled spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors be reduced to a minimum sum sufficient with sufficient revenue to meet largely in part the ordinary demands of the Government. He favors otherwise the abolition of internal taxes, leaving spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors to bear the burdens.

THE REFUNDING OF THE DEBT

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to a report of the operations connected with the refunding of the three-and-one-half per cent. bonds into three per cents. From the fact that these latter bonds rule at a premium the President suggests to Congress that in his opinion the time is now ripe for legislation which will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to further continue to refund the debt. He thinks that the experience of the year conclusively shows that the bonds of the nation bearing 3 per cent. interest can be successfully placed. He aggregates the amount of interest it will take to pay the four and four and half, if they remain outstanding until maturity, and concludes that wise statesmanship ought to find out some means of escape for the burdens of such heavy drafts from the Treasury on account of interest. He recommends no specific plan, but, if some portion of the bonds are not funded, favors a modification of the law so that national banks may in some way have the advantage of the premium on such bonds as are held by the United States Treasurer to secure the circulation.

THE SILLY TARIFF COMMISSION ENDORSED.

Touching the tariff, the President renews his recommendation of last year that the existing laws need revision. He expresses the hope that the labors of and the report of the Tariff Commission may be helpful in any way to facilitate Congress in dealing with the subject. The President also renews his recommendation for the early retirement of the silver certificates, on the ground that they favor an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, and which he thinks can be supplied in sufficient amounts to meet the demands of trade by national banks. An interesting clause of the message is devoted to the gold certificates. Of the issue authorized by the act of July 12, 1882, $138,000,000 have been printed for issue up to November 1, $21,790,000 had been issued and $14,827,720 are held in the cash of the several United States sub-treasuries, leaving actually outstanding $6,962,280.

Up to November 1 last there had been coined under the act of February 28, 1878, 128,329,880 standard silver dollars, of which 93,006,382 remain in the Treasury vaults and $35,323,498 are in circulation. The President favors the repeal of the law which requires a fixed coinage for each month and recommends that it be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the treasury.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Alluding to the national banking system, the President directs attention to the fact that up to October 31 last over 170 banks had been organized with an authorized capital of $15,767,300, and to which there had been issued circulating notes aggregating over six million dollars. The total number of national banks is nearly 2,300. Since the passage of the act of Congress authorizing national associations to continue their corporate existence more than 500 banks have reorganized.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In reviewing the report of the Post Office Department the President calls the special attention of Congress to the reductions in the cost of the postal service the last fiscal year, which were nearly $2,000,000, and in the fiscal year $5,500,000, which is more than $200,000 less than the cost of this service for the last fiscal year and $1,750,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current year. He favors the suggestions of the Postmaster General for the establishment of a postal savings system and directs the attention of Congress to numerous recommendations calculated to promote efficiency and secure economy in the postal service. For the next fiscal year the receipts are estimated in round numbers at $50,000,000 and the expenses at $46,000,000, an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly $4,000,000.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

That portion of the message which relates to the War Department is of interest, chiefly because of the concurrence by the President in the views of the Secretary touching an increase of the army and the curtailment of appropriations for public works. The President advises Congress that of the amounts appropriated in the last River and Harbor Appropriation bill there remains on hand a large unexpended balance which could not be applied during the year because of the late day at which these amounts became available. Proceeding on the theory that taxation is to be reduced, the President joins with the Secretary of War in the hope that Congress for the next fiscal year will make no appropriation on account of rivers and harbors, excepting so far as may be necessary to prosecute work already begun and for which the appropriations will have been exhausted at the end of the fiscal year.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the Navy Department are very briefly reviewed. The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Board of Advisers of the Navy in various recommendations advanced to promote its efficiency. The President concurs with the Secretary of the Navy in his recommendations for placing the navy on a better footing both as to ships and armament. He also endorses the recommendation that the Revenue Marine and Life-Saving Service and Coast Survey be transferred from the control of the Treasury Department to the Navy Department as a means of combining under a single head all similar services. He also states that since the adjournment of Congress a board has been appointed which is now engaged in the investigation attending the loss of the Arctic steamer Jeannette; also the appointment of a commission to inspect the various navy yards now established and to report upon such as can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The policy of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to Indian affairs meets the President's approval. He urges that such treatment of the Indians as will tend to civilize them should be encouraged, and calls attention to the firm and yet humanizing influences which have been thrown about them during the past year, resulting in an exceptional season of freedom from turbulence. The importance of a law to allow the Indians to hold their lands in severalty is also urged on the ground that it would best tend to promote the welfare and permanent advancement of the Indians.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The President congratulates Congress upon the passage of last session's law for the suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The Commissioners appointed under the law have been engaged in their labors in Utah and have made commendable progress. There were and remain obstacles of no mean order to be overcome, which the President hopes may disappear without occasion for more stringent legislation. The failure of the people of that Territory to accept the law in its full spirit was, he says, perhaps to have been expected to some extent, because of the radical change of the election system heretofore prevailing and the natural aversion to the law of the great majority of the people of the Territory. He recommends the continuance of the commission until it shall have been demonstrated that there is no longer practical necessity for its use.

The estimates required for the payment of pensions for the current year are $100,000,000. This is an increase over last year's estimates, occasioned by the adjudication of the greater number of claims because of the increased clerical force authorized at the last session of Congress.

THE STAR-ROUTE FRAUDS.

The President recalls the prosecution of the Star-route cases under the Department of Justice, announcing the progress already made and the determination of the Administration to secure a full investigation and satisfactory outcome in the courts. He declares it to be his purpose, as it is that of the Department, to obtain only a just result, and on that will commend itself to intelligent and fair-minded opinion. But the Administration will not suffer obstruction at the hands of its own officials, as has been shown by removals from office as the penalty of official departures from a correct course of action. The President takes care to emphasize the inflection that his action as having been prompted wholly in spirit of loyalty to the reasonable demands of the Government and commends the action of the Department of Justice in this respect, referring to the Attorney General's report and correspondence transmitted from the Department of Justice.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Nor does the President forget the civil service. He is still in favor of its elevation and some plan which will improve it by reason of a more stable tenure. He is opposed to removals for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance. He makes no recommendation as to what should be done to reform it, taking the ground that it is within the ample jurisdiction of Congress.

The message concludes with a review of the operations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It recites under this head the fact that the improvement of the Potomac flats has begun and that it will be prosecuted to the earliest completion in the interest of both the commerce and health of the national capital.

A Wonderful Medicine

Is DR. ROGER'S LIVERWORT AND TAR. It has cured more desperate cases of coughs and colds than any other preparation. Read the following letter from

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of Washington, D. C.:—I have suffered for many years with chest and lung troubles, the doctor having given up all hopes of my recovery, and I have been expecting death at any moment, until a few weeks ago, when a friend who had used Dr. Roger's Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua in his family persuaded me to try it. After taking the first bottle I felt great relief, my cough being easy, and the hemorrhages ceased. I am pleased to testify to what a blessing your medicine is.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE SALES ON RECORD.—The public sale of the effects of the late wealthy eccentric, John Eichholtz, at his farm near Urbana, O., a few days ago, drew about five thousand people, the largest attendance ever known in that county. People came from all parts of the country to see the curiosities. The deceased had never had his house painted, and everything was in a state of decay. Ten thousand bushels of barley are still on the farm and hundreds of bushels of corn, decayed from age, some of it twenty-one years old. Eighteen carloads of grain from ten to twenty years old have been shipped, and about twenty carloads yet remain. One horse was sold at ten cents. A number of old horses were sold which had never seen a halter or harness. One horse was sold that had been confined uninterruptly in his stall for eight years, and had become blind from confinement in the dark pen. Remnants of almost every kind of agricultural implements ever made were on the farm. One of the vehicles of antediluvian days was a wagon having solid wheels cut from a log. Eichholtz's father died a miser and left him with a dollar in three silver pieces, made the year John was born. These were inseparable pocket-pieces until death. He died leaving an estate of over $100,000.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.—I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. B. BABCOCK, M. D.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—There were forty-two fatal cases of diphtheria in Philadelphia last week.

—There were eleven divorce cases before the Luzerne County Court one day last week.

—Judge Agnew, of Pittsburg, on Saturday pronounced sentence of death on James McSteen for the murder of his wife.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton, an old couple, were suffocated at Belvidere, Ill., on Sunday night while in bed, from coal-gas.

—T. T. Spence, Millersville, Pa., says: "After three years' experience with Brown's Iron Bitters I take pleasure in recommending it."

—An industrious Nashville girl hemmed and marked two hundred towels and two hundred napkins in a single day, receiving therefor $10.

—There is another disgraceful scandal in the Pittsburg almshouse. That institution seems to be the most viciously managed establishment in the country.

—Ciara, wife of John Nelson, stonemason, of Titusville, Pa., was found drowned on Sunday afternoon. She was insane, and was married only two months ago.

—Friday morning W. L. Scott's famous hotel at Massassauga Point, on Lake Erie, which cost $40,000, was burned. Nothing was saved, the occupants, the Graham family, barely escaping with their lives.

—Henry Hellman, a farmer near Brooklyn, Iowa, went to the summer kitchen, got on a barrel, swung a rope over a rafter, tied it about his neck, sung out good-bye to his wife, who was in bed, kicked the barrel away, and strangled.

—The residence of Robert Pitcairn, Supt. of the Pittsburgh division P. R. R. at Pittsburgh at Ellsworth and Anderson avenues, was damaged by fire and water on Saturday afternoon to the amount of $10,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

—C. M. Landis, who lives near Doylestown, has two pieces of paper money issued in this country before the Revolution. One, a five shilling script bears date October, 1773 and the other, of the denomination of fifteen shillings, is dated January, 1776.

—During the last cotton picking season a negro woman, 80 years old made more money than any other laboring person in Madison, Ga. She picked two hundred pounds of cotton every day and spun a cut of cotton thread before breakfast every morning.

—Governor-elect Cleveland, of New York, following the example of Mr. Pattison, has declined the proffered escort of the Burgess' corps, of Buffalo on the occasion of his inauguration. His letter says: "I am exceedingly desirous that there should be as little ceremony as possible."

—As Mr. John Hunnicut was going home on Saturday night from Walhalla, S. C. with his little son, 8 years of age, he was murdered by Scheiders Hill, and the boy had his head fractured. The boy was alive on Saturday and says a negro with an axe handle did the deed. No clue to the murderer

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 8, 1882.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Ladies' hosiery, best styles, at Barkers'.

—One touch of winter make us all akin—g083 and shivery.

—Fancy horse blankets for sale at Barkers'

—All variety of cakes baked to order at the "Sugar Bowl."

—Money saved on dried corn at Barkers'.

—Candies, wholesale and retail, at the "Sugar Bowl."

—Money saved on horse blankets at B 's.

—Four large loaves of wheat bread for 25 cents at the "Sugar Bowl."

—Men's heavy knit jackets at Barkers'.

—Huntingdon county is shipping some of its surplus apple butter to Colorado.

—Ladies' and children's hoods at Barkers'.

—Five dear were recently scooped inside a week by a Clearfield county Nimrod.

—Men's extra large wool scarfs at Barkers'

—Our neighboring county of Westmoreland is going to indulge in a new jail.

—You can get blue overcoats at Barkers'.

—Hollidaysburg is to have a new steam planing mill. Happy Hollidaysburg—envious Ebensburg.

—Save money on carpets at Barkers'.

—One hundred and eighty-four tickets for this place were sold at the Johnstown station on Monday last.

—Fresh prunes, Valencia raisins, currants, citron and all kind of spices, at the "Sugar Bowl." Cheap."

—New stock buckskin gloves at Barkers'.

—The Huntingdon *Globe* is offered for sale by the executors of its late owner and editor, Mr. Al. Tyhurst, deceased.

—Best stock floor oil cloths at Barkers'.

—Three farmers in Antis township, Blair county, have recently lost no less than thirty-seven porkers from cholera.

—Metal corners for all cloths at Barkers'.

—Three turkeys at one shot is what a Somerset county man is bragging about having brought down a few days ago.

—Ladies' coats, all styles, at Barkers'.

—The "Sugar Bowl" is headquarters for Christmas candies, fine family groceries, oysters, fresh fish, cigars, tobacco, etc.

—Men's and boys gossamers at Barkers'.

—That merciless malady, diphtheria, in its most malignant form, is said to have made its appearance in Huntingdon county.

—The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequaled for brilliancy and durability. 10 cts.

—Two daughters of Mr. George Lindsey, formerly of Hollidaysburg, died at their home in Johnstown last week, within a few days of each other.

—Buy prunes and peaches at Barkers'.

—H. R. Miller, Reading, Pa., says: "I have been using Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and appetizer and find it very beneficial."

—Buy your "Big gun" tobacco at Barkers'.

—The Pattison Club of Altoona, proposes to take in the inauguration, and have ordered plug hats, (made of pasteboard, we presume,) gloves and canes for the occasion.

—Save money on sugar at Barkers'.

—The wife of Mr. Jacob Back, of Lilly's station, died very suddenly on last Friday evening, aged about fifty years. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of her unexpected demise.

—If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs and fear consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.

—The sad and shameful, though, thank God, the unusual sight of a woman entering a drinking saloon with an empty bottle and coming out with it full, was witnessed in this place on Wednesday last.

—Barkers' have all sizes in gum boots.

—Our friend and patron, Mr. M. J. Waltz, of Chest Springs, one of the best mechanics in the county, has charge of the erection of the neat cottage now being built for F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., of this place.

—Best flour at lowest prices, at Barkers'.

—Mr. Frank Over, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser by the Commissioners of Blair county. Printers *Over* there do seem to get something sometimes for the asking.

—Buy raisins and currants at Barkers'.

—No more sick chickens. Save your poultry and cure them of disease by using Roberts' Poultry Powder. It has never failed to cure cholera, and all diseases to which fowls are subject. Price 25 cents per package.

—Barkers' have all kinds of overshoes.

—The Huntingdon county Teachers' Institute, now in session at Huntingdon, is so much crowded for room that it has deemed it advisable to charge all outsiders ten cents each for admission to its daylight doings.

—Ladies' underwear, all kinds, at Barkers'.

—An obituary of Mr. Joseph Wolfe, who died in Wilmore on Saturday last, was received after our own notice had been put in type. From it we learn that Mr. Wolfe was born in Germany on the 8th day of April, 1818.

—The many friends hereaway of Mr. John Fitzharris, proprietor of the Logan House, Hollidaysburg, formerly of the Central Hotel, in this place, will regret to learn of his serious illness, and hope for his speedy and through recovery.

—Barkers' will sell boots at low prices.

—The knights of the clever hereaway and elsewhere will be glad to learn that a Cumberland county judge decided that butchers are not liable to the mercantile tax, the recent decision of the Auditor General to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Barkers' have nice rag carpets for sale.

—A Polish or Hungarian tramp named Valentine Valskeopfski was struck by the mail express at Allegrippus, a few miles east of Gallitzin, on Monday last, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. He was sent to the Blair county almshouse, name and all.

—Barkers' have men's flannel overshirts.

—Mrs. Catharine McKiernan, the venerable mother of our friend T. I. McKiernan, of Altoona, has just been granted a pension aggregating the handsome sum of $4,800. The old lady resides in Williamsburg, and we hope she may live long to enjoy her good fortune.

—Barkers' keep blue flannel shirts.

—We are under obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Lloyd, the recently wedded and supremely happy couple who are just now receiving the congratulations of their many friends, for a bountiful and varied supply of delicious cake. May life to them be always as sweet as the wedding cake they sent us.

—Daddysman, that is the name, plead guilty in the Bedford county court last week to an indecent assault upon a lady named Mrs. Ware, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, cost of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of three months in the county jail. Mannoysman is still to be heard from.

—Barkers' give you bargains in fine boots.

—Altoona has three daily papers already, but some people thereaway seem to be impressed with the idea that there is still room for one more, and hence it is rumored that a new Democratic daily, with that excellent politician and clever gentleman, Harry Slep as manager, is to make its appearance on the first of next month.

—Barkers' keep largest stock shoes in town.

—Through a piece of smoked glass on Wednesday we gazed at the bright orb of day, to whom all eyes were raised, and the sight that we saw was sweet Venus, the fleecy, attempting Old Sol with her beauty to defy; that is, she pranced right in front of the old fellow's face, and showed off her charms with coquetish grace.

—We promised ourself a long and interesting account of the life and services of Rev. Peter H. Leinke, the recently deceased missionary of Prince and Priest Gallitzin, but our present issue, but the Court duties of R. J. Johnston, Esq., from whom we expected the desired memoir, no doubt prevented him from attending to the matter. We hope it will come yet.

—Barkers' have a lot home made mittens.

—Have you lately called to see C. T. Roberts, High street, Ebensburg? He has got his Christmas supply of goods, such as watches and jewelry, cheap and costly notions, etc., and that is why we ask. If you have not called, we advise you to call forthwith. He will please your eye and your taste, and not wofully deplenish your pocketbook.

—Barkers' have black and white flannel.

—How did you like the way the clock on the tower of the Court House kept time this week? Good enough!—you would say. Carl Rivinius is its regulator—Carl, who sells approved clocks, watches and jewelry at holiday prices. Talking of the holidays, which are near at hand, he has some splendid goods suitable for presents which he wants you to call and see.

—Barkers' have best lumbermen's flannel.

—John Owens, High street, Ebensburg, continues to maintain his reputation for keeping the very best grade of flour in town. He gets it from approved mills and warrants every sack. In addition he sells boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, etc.—all of the best—at what is termed by housewifes as living prices. You, reader, are invited to call on him this week.

—Barkers' have cakes, candies, crackers.

—Six lolly good fellows, *gelept* Andy Farren, Capt. Jas. Clossin, Max. Stahley, Richard Curry, John B. Thomas, and Jno. Reinhard, Jr., comprising the crew of the Pacific Express on the P. R. R., and are entirely pacific in all their comings and goings, whether on the train or off it, were here this week as witnesses in a case before Court, and did us the honor of a visit Monday forenoon.

—Barkers' have a large stock ladies shawls.

—Our good old friend W. L. Akers, of Altoona, paid us a brief but pleasant call this week, as did also our equally esteemed friends Assembly-elect Horne, Judge Easly, ex-Sheriff Swan, Chris. Simon and John Fisher, Esq., of Johnstown, T. J. Stephens, Esq., Geo. Gutwalt and P. A. Burns, of Gallitzin, James Ivell, of Portage township, Luke Bahe, of Clearfield township, and many others whose names we cannot at present recall.

—Barkers' have a splendid line of teas.

—While Mr. John Evans, of the East ward, was aroused on last Monday morning in removing the ice which had accumulated about the water-wheel of the Ebensburg woolen mill, the wheel suddenly started and struck him on both arms, bruising them very badly from the shoulders to the wrists, or nearly so, though fortunately breaking no bones.

—His escape from more serious injury was certainly a very narrow one, and he has good reason to be thankful. Dr. Zimmerman has the case in charge and we are glad to learn that Mr. Evans is doing as well as could be expected.

—Barkers' have men's heavy jean pants.

—There was a large crowd of unruly spirits on our streets Monday, brought hither by the quarterly advent of Court. The trouble was too much beer. An over-excited individual, late in the evening, visited Burgess Roberts and introduced his conversation in this wise: "How much would you charge a person in this town if he would happen to hit another person—hard?" The answer is not known, but our information goes that this over-excited individual found out soon that it would be hard as was escorted back to the Burgess' office; paid a fine of $5 and costs, and left satisfied. Such is life.

—Ladies' and girls' gossamers at Barkers'.

—A young lady named Stalb, living in the family of John H. Douglass, Esq., in Clearfield township, ran a needle in her hand about three weeks ago, the needle breaking off, and since then she has suffered untold torments. Her arm became greatly swollen, running sores broke out on her wrist and between her thumb and first finger, and for eighteen days and nights she obtained no sleep and enjoyed the constant attention of some member of the family. The attending physician has thus far failed to find the piece of needle, but we are glad to learn that the young lady was much better at latest accounts.

—Barkers' have a full stock underclothing.

—Mr. Fergus C. Lloyd, whose marriage notice appears elsewhere, presented the "Owl Club," of this place, with a large and luscious wedding cake, which was devoured with a relish at a special meeting of the "Owls" held in the spacious parlors of Helst's Mountain House. In return for this kind and courteous act the Club in question, of which Fergus is now an honorary member, many having taken all the "Owl" out of him, have made that gentleman and his amiable bride the recipients of two elegant and handsome silver napkin and bonquet holders, with the names of all the members neatly engraved thereon.

—Barkers' have the best shirting flannels

—Our butcher friend, Lewis Rodgers, slaughtered three porkers of his own raising a few days ago which weighed respectively 450, 420, 418 and 338 pounds, making a grand total of 1616 pounds, or an average weight of 404 pounds each. They were all of one litter, fourteen months old, and were a cross between the Poland China and Chester White breeds. Some of those wonderous porkers were was slaughtered by Mr. Rodgers a year ago, and weighed at the time 516 pounds. If any of our readers can trot out anything in the swine line to beat the four hogs above referred to, now is the time to parade their claims for ponderous porkers.

—Men's cotton working shirts at Barkers'.

—This is a special announcement. Please read it. The holidays are coming. Christmas and the intervening days until it arrives at New Year's. Do you know how to please your wife? Or you husband? Or that big boy or girl of yours? Or those children? B. F. Davis, Julian street, Ebensburg, has what is pronounced by competent judges the nicest and best boots, shoes, slippers, rubbers &c., for both gentleman and ladies, boys and girls inside a sphere bounded by New York on the North, Maryland and the rest of those States on the South, the Atlantic on the East, and everywhere on the West. He authorizes us to say that if any article that goes out of his store is aught else than is represented, then all money will be refunded and this recommendation will be resined.

—Barkers' have largest stock to select from.

—The employees of the Cambria Iron Company were officially notified on yesterday week that the entire pay rolls of the company would undergo a revison of readjustment, by which certain of them would have their wages materially decreased on and after last Friday, the first day of the present month. The reduction will average about 10 per cent, and the necessity for readjustment, according to the *Tribune*, is ascribed, and correctly too, to the depressed condition of the iron market, caused, as is the case elsewhere, by the supply being greater than the demand. The Company prefers to keep its work going and its employes together, rather than shut down, believing the first named policy in the best way for all concerned to bridge over the present difficulty.

—Buy the Remington sewing machine at Barkers'.

—On Wednesday evening of last week the engine of the Mail Express train struck Mr. Herman Hefverin at the grade crossing just west of the P. R. R. passenger station at Johnstown, throwing him a considerable distance and inflicting injuries from the effects of which he died in a few hours. He was in the employ of the Cambria Iron Co. and was on his way home from work, and when he arrived at the crossing a freight train was passing. The Express, which was approaching on the south track, but it was not observed by him, and when the last car of the freight train had gone by he stepped directly in front of the Express train, when it was too late by reversing the engine, which was done, to prevent the accident. The deceased, who was about sixty years of age, came to Johnstown about 1849, where he was employed as a laborer, and in his prime was regarded physically as one of the most powerful man in that place. His wife and six children, most of whom are married and live in Johnstown, survive him.

—Barkers' have the best light running Domestic sewing machine.

—The attention of our readers was briefly called last week to the large advertisement setting forth the inducements held out to buyers of ready-made clothing, gent's furnishing goods, etc., at the long-established and always popular clothing house of Godfrey Wolf, Altoona. Our purpose now is to impress more forcibly, if possible, upon the minds of our gentlemen friends the advantages to be gained by dealing at this well-known establishment. For many years has Mr. Wolf supplied the wants of his host of customers with honest clothing at honest prices, never failing to accord to the principle of even and exact justice to all, and now that he has once more secured the services of that genial gentleman and efficient salesman, Mr. Dan. Einstein, as manager, assisted by our clever friend, Mr. Jas. A. Maher, formerly of Lilly's, as Cambria's representative, the business boom at Wolf's popular pioneer clothing house ought to attain proportions never before dreamed of in the philosophy of dealers in that kind of merchandise. So mote it be.

FAVORITISM

Is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which imbitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

BENCH, BAR, JURY AND JUSTICE.

THE CRIMINAL CASES AND OTHER BUSINESS DISPOSED OF IN QUARTER SESSIONS UP TO WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Court convened Monday morning at the hour of 10:30 o'clock, with Judge Dean as President and Associates Flanagan and Masters occupying their respective positions on the bench.

After the usual routine business had been attended to, Wednesday January 3d, 1883, at 2 P. M., fixed for Argument Court, Mr. John Durbin, of Clearfield township, selected as foreman of the Grand Jury, and *nolle prosequis* entered on motion of District Attorney Koehler, in six of the Commonwealth cases, on payment of costs by the defendants, comprising one against Joseph Sweeny, George Devine and others, for riot and assault and battery, one against John V. Shaffer for aggravated assault and battery, one against Mrs. Burgoon, for malicious mischief, one against John Connery, for assault and battery with intent to rob, one against Harry Allison, for assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, and one against Bell Ross, for larceny, the following cases interspersed with much other business, such as petitions, motions, etc., of no special interest to the public, were taken up and disposed of in regular order:

Com'th vs. Jesse McCreight—highway robbery and robbery: Bill Fiegley, prosecutor. Jury find defendant guilty in manner and form as indicted, but with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prosecutor's statement, made under oath, was to the effect that on the 5th of last July, late at night, Jesse approached him on an unfrequented road in Allegheny township and took his money at the point of a pistol. Both were at the time under the influence of liquor. Bill "disgorged on demand," but McCreight pocketed the money which amounted in the aggregate to less than five dollars. An application was made for a new trial for reasons given by counsel.

Com'th vs. Edward Hartman—aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery: F. R. Hartman, prosecutor. On motion of District Attorney and leave of Court given, nolle pros. was entered on payment of the costs by the defendant.

Com'th vs. Enoch Gletzoff, alias John Gletzoff—assault and battery: Ellen Weisman, prosecutrix. Jury find the defendant not guilty and that the prosecutrix pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Theo. O. Fry, James Cutter, et. al., breaking and entering a dwelling house with intent to commit felony: Henry Champeneur, prosecutor. James Cutter, one of the defendants, being the three times called in open Court and not appearing, his recognizance was declared forfeited. Theodore O. Frey plead guilty and submitted.—Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Mary Brown, alias Lucy Simmons—larceny and receiving stolen goods: Chas. Simon, prosecutor. The defendant plead guilty and submitted. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Charles Hartman and Jos. Schenhart—larceny and receiving stolen goods: Catharine Fraley, prosecutrix. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Com'th vs. Henry Carlisle and Wm. Dailly—larceny and receiving stolen goods: P. R. Burns, prosecutor. The defendants plead guilty and submitted to the second count in the indictment, and on leave of Court a nolle pros. was entered on first count. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Daniel Horner—obstructing a highway: Thomas Wissinger, prosecutor. The jury find the defendant guilty in manner and form as indicted. Sentenced to pay costs as to plaintiff, and further sentence deferred on promise of defendant that he will cease obstructing highways.

Com'th vs. Samuel Sonedshal—fornication and bastardy and seduction: Emma Edmiston, prosecutrix. Jury find defendant guilty in manner and form as indicted. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and to further pay to Emma Edmiston, prosecutrix, the sum of $30, laying in expenses etc.

Com'th vs. Wm. Miller—rape. Christina Baker, prosecutrix. Not guilty.

Com'th vs. Kate McVey—larceny: H. Valensky, prosecutor. Not guilty.

Com'th vs. Dr. S. A. R. Fitch—practicing medicine, etc., contrary to Act of Assembly. G. W. Shugert, prosecutor. Defendant being called and not appearing his recognizance is forfeited.

Com'th vs. Wm. P. McMillan—rape: Anthy J. Lee, prosecutrix. Jury find, defendant guilty in manner and form as indicted. The prosecutrix is this case a little girl about 10 years old, and a resident of near Johnstown. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Joseph O'Donnell—fornication and bastardy: Ellen Bamrick, prosecutrix. The jury find the defendant guilty, and he is sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and to further pay to Bamrick the sum of $50, laying in expenses, and the further sum one dollar per week for the support of the bastard for the term of seven years from the 1st of September, 1882, etc.

Com'th vs. Avenal Ahler—fornication and bastardy: Mary Paul, prosecutrix. Defendant found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs and the further sum of one dollar per week for the term of seven years for the support of the child, etc.

Com'th vs. Wm. Mellon—resisting officer and assault and battery. Stella Pew, entered.

Com'th vs. Owen Toole—aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery. Defendant pleads guilty and submits on second count of indictment and District Attorney enters nolle pros. as to first count. Sentenced to pay a fine of stand costs.

Com'th vs. Brindle—assault and battery—Not guilty and Michael Quinn, prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Chas. Howard, Benjamin Watson and John Moore—larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defendants plead guilty and submit. Not yet sentenced.

BABY ELEPHANT.

Barnum is overjoyed at his acquisition—the baby elephant—and declared that $300,000 could not buy it. He offers $52,000 for an insurance on the life of the infant for 52 weeks. Surely he knows the full value of *Perunna* and *Manalin*, he would do no such foolish thing, as they are the most successful protective medicines that have ever been introduced to the human family. No man can take any disease while taking *Perunna* before each meal and keeping the bowels regular with *Manalin*. Ask your druggist for the book on the "Ills of Life."

A CHANGE OF NUMBER BUT NOT LOCATION.

—*Pennsylvania Railroad Office in Pittsburgh.*—We are advised by Mr. Thomas E. Watt, passenger agent of the Western district of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that he has just finished a number of alterations at his office, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., including increased space and all modern accommodations for promptly waiting on purchasers and inquirers.

At the same time he will make a needed correction in the number of his office sign, 110 Fifth avenue, instead of 78, at which place he may always be found ready to direct, via proper routes, to all points in the east, as well as the west, north-west and south-west. Of course all communications should now be addressed to him at 110 instead of 78.

GIVEN AWAY.

We cannot help noticing the liberal offer made to all invalids and sufferers by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption — You are requested to call at James' Drug Store, Ebensburg, and get a Trial Bottle *free of cost*, if you are suffering with Consumption, Severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. It will positively cure you.

—The man who pays the printer didn't make thimself any too numerous about the FREEMAN establishment this week—in fact didn't come at all—in anything like the numerical multiplicity we had a right to expect during Court week, and we are strongly inclined to do as the Hollidaysburg *Standard* has made up its mind to do—publish a delinquent list, with the name and amount due us from every person who is in arrears for more than two years.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some that I concluded to be humbugged again; but I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—T. T., St. Paul.—*Pioneer Press.*

CARD OF THANKS.—We hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the pastor and ladies of St. Bartholomew's church, and to the many friends and neighbors who lent their kindly assistance in the occasion of the death and burial of our beloved husband and father, Joseph Wolfe. May God reward their meritorious act.

MEMBERS OF WOLFE FAMILY.
Wilmore, Dec. 4, 1882.

THE season of the year approaches
When kitchen crannies swarm with roaches,
With whom this powder I mix and sprinkle
Toasting their shins the fire around.

And Christmas is coming! Leaving roaches and midnight mice out of the account, and taking into consideration the annual visit on that occasion of Kriss Kingle, what are you going to do on the 22d, 23d and 24th? If nothing else is on your mind, suppose you go to the New York Clothing House, Johnstown, and buy yourself a suit of ready-made clothing. The proprietor has the best stock in the world, sells it the cheapest, and gives better satisfaction than any other dealer.—Give him an order.

MARK how the pavements grin with glee
To think how many shall be,
And how your coal hole cover glows
When girl with big leg over goes.

The pavements, which were slippery and slippy during this week to all but old inhabitants, and to many of them remarkable in their sad effect a way that this was a good time of the year to wear an overcoat. For what reason? Because, when you fall, the new suit of clothes you had bought at Jas. J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, remained uninjured. And the pavements and everybody else know that Mr. Murphy sells cheaper than anybody else in Cambria county.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young, or old), who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. [8-28.-6yis.]

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN MILLVILLE BOROUGH —TWO CHILDREN ROASTED TO DEATH.

Three frame tenement houses, a stable and an office, situate in Millville borough, below Johnstown, all of them belonging to the Cambria Iron Company, were burned to the ground last Friday morning. There were forty-seven head of horses and mules in the stable when the fire was first discovered, but they were all successfully removed before the flames reached the building. The rear portion of one of the dwellings was occupied by Hiram Berkeybile and his family, and it was in that part of the building the fire originated. There are, however, conflicting statements as to its cause. The family consisted of the father, mother and five children. Four of the children occupied a large bed in common, and the other, a babe, slept in a cradle in the same room with its parents. The father who is employed in what is known as the nine-inch mill, had gone to work before the fire occurred, and Mahlem, one of his sons, who works in the same mill, was on the night turn, and had come home soon after 5 o'clock and gone to bed. There was then, as he says, no fire or light about the house except the lamp in his mother's room. A few minutes after 6 o'clock, Sarah, about eight years, called to her mother, saying: "Mamma, there is fire; there is fire;" Her mother at once recognized the presence of smoke in the room, and springing from bed, clasped the babe in the cradle, crossed the hallway to the stairs, and finding escape cut off by the flame and smoke, she passed through the room occupied by the four children to the porch and thence by ladder to her arms to the ground. The other children were quickly aroused and Mahlem succeeded in leading Harvey, ten years old, from the house and was returning to rescue Nellie and Sarah when he was overpowered and prostated by the dense volume of smoke. He was dragged from his perilous position and it was found that his left arm had been terribly scorched and roasted while he was fighting his way, to the bed-room of his brother and sister. Meantime the flames spread rapidly, and although the fire engines were soon on the ground no effective work could be accomplished before the apartments occupied by the Berkeybile family had been reduced to ashes. It was hoped that the two children, Sarah and Willie, had succeeded in some way in making their escape and were at the house of some neighbor, but between 9 and 10 o'clock their charred and blackened trunks were discovered in the cellar, directly under the room in which they had been sleeping. Their funeral took place at three o'clock in the afternoon. Neither the father nor mother of the children saw their bodies after they were found, having been dissuaded from viewing the remains, which were taken to the office of the Burgess. The families who were deprived of their homes by the flames have been amply provided for, the Cambria Iron Co. having given orders that their necessities must be met, in supplying which they have been generously aided by the authorities of Millville, as well as by private citizens. We are indebted to the Johnstown *Tribune* for the foregoing facts in relation to dreadful calamity.

Lincoln Reads a Poem.

Honest Old Abe Entertains His Cabinet with a Little Quotation.

"Now, gentlemen, you all have more or less poetry in your souls; listen to this," and Abraham Lincoln, then President, rose from his chair, in his office in the White House, and read, in trembling tones, which indicated his own profound appreciation of it, Dr. O. W. Holmes' "Last Leaf," of which the following are two verses:

"They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning knife of time
Cut him down;
Not a better man was found
By the crier in his round
Through the town.

Now the mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

Mr. Michael Guilfoyle, of Binghamton, N. Y., is not so old as the venerable Boston citizen of whom the poet wrote with such tender pathos, yet he is more than three score years. "For the past eight of those years," he writes, "I have been a perfect cripple from rheumatism, hobbling about as best I could with my cane. I took Parker's Ginger Tonic, and am now as sound a man as a gymnast. *There is no trace of the disease left about me.*"

Mr. R. W. Mosher, wholesale druggist, of Binghamton, writes Messrs. Hiscox & Co., of New York—Proprietors of the Tonic—certifying to Mr. Guilfoyle's declaration.

Having sold large quantities of any preparation of ginger, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is a remedy of infinitely greater range and power. It cures all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or imperfect digestion (capsule for all its consequences), Malarial Fevers, Sick Headache, Kidney troubles, Bronchitis and common Coughs and Colds, vanished at its touch. Prices, 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Larger size the cheaper.

Dec. 1, 1882.-1m.

Who hath killed the pretty flowers,
Born and bred in summer bowers?
Who hath taken away their bloom?
Who hath sent them to their tomb?
December.

December hath taken away many another bloom—noticeably the bloom which at one time lingered around Republican majorities in the State of New York, only that was in November, and the transit was quite complete on that occasion. Of single bloom we now mention at least remains to take notice of. It is this: TANT S. BLUMENTHAL, 1119 Eleventh street, Altoona, has the only fine, seasonable, serviceable, fashionable and altogether good line of boots and shoes you ever laid your eyes on. This is December! Go and see Mr. B. without delay.

WALNUT LEAF HAIR RESTORER.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and, as its name indicates, is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and HALL & RUCKEL, New York. [6-2-1y.]

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City* Sept. 1, 1882.-1y.

HYMENEAL.

LLOYD—KINKEAD—Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. H. Kinkead on Thursday, Nov. 30, 1882, by Rev. R. McCaslin, Mr. Fergus C. Lloyd and Miss Annie Livie Kinkead, all of this place.

OBITUARY.

WALTERS—Died, at his residence in Summerhill township, on Saturday, December 2, 1882, HENRY WALTERS, Esq., aged fifty-two years.

Squire Walters had been in declining health, for some time and his death was not, therefore, unexpected. He was one of the best known and most prominent citizens of the township in which he lived, and took an active part in everything affecting its interests. He was a man of intelligence and the papers of the day and kept himself well informed of current events both at home and abroad. He faithfully discharged all his duties as a citizen, husband and father—died a peaceful and happy life and is mourned by an eminent degree the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Peace to his memory.

WOLFE—Died, at his residence in Wilmore, on Saturday, December 2, 1882, Mr. JOSEPH WOLFE, in the seventy second year of his age.

The deceased was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Wilmore, and maintained throughout his life an unblemished reputation for honesty and integrity in all his transactions with his fellow men. His wife and seven children, four sons and three daughters, survive him. Three of his children (sons) are resident of Wilmore, one of the other son lives in Maryland, one daughter is married and resides in Ohio, another one is a member of the religious order (Sisters of St. Joseph) in this place, and the remaining one is at home. The remains of the deceased were interred in the Catholic cemetery in this place on Monday morning, after the celebration of a Requiem Mass and an appropriate sermon by Rev. Father McHugh. May the soul rest in peace.

BRADLEY.—Died, at his residence in Gallitzin borough, on Saturday, Dec. 2, 1882, Capt. DAVID BRADLEY, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The subject of the above notice was well known throughout this county having resided for a length of time in different parts, loved, respected and honored by all who knew him, as was attested by the large concourse of friends and acquaintances that followed his remains to the tomb, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. He has been an eventful one. For a number of years he followed the occupation of boating on the State canal, but hoping to do better by going West, engaged in farming in California. Returning home he settled with his family in Cumberland, Maryland, but the fever and ague there at the time the rebels made a raid on that section, returning to Cambria he purchased a farm in Munster township and settled down to till the soil for several years, finally removing to Gallitzin where he followed stone cutting and in sawing until about three years ago when his health failed him. Since that time he has been unable to labor and was slowly but surely sinking to the grave. A devoted wife, many children and a host of friends and philanthropists in their sad sorrow will long mourn him but to love him or named him but to praise. He bore his long illness with great Christian fortitude. Fortified by the sacraments of the Catholic Church, he was not afraid to die, and frequently asked if it was God's holy will to take him hence if he was prepared. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery, Gallitzin, on Monday, after a Requiem Mass and an appropriate and eloquent funeral discourse by Rev. Father Boyle. May his soul rest in peace. F. J. P.

NOTICE.—The undersigned caution all persons against negotiating a note for $170, drawn in his favor by George Flenner, and which was recently lost by the subscriber. Any person finding and returning said note will be liberally rewarded by HARMON GORDEN
Cresle Twp., Dec. 8, 1882.-3t.

STRAY CALF.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Washington township in September last, a white calf, with red spots on the body. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. JAMES MURRAY,
Washington Twp., Dec. 8, 1882.-3t.

DR. RUSH'S SPECIFIC —FOR— CONSUMPTION!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION IN ALL STAGES.

For Bleeding at Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, and all affections of the Lungs it has no equal.

Dr. Rush's Specific for Consumption

Is recommended by all the leading physicians who are acquainted with its use.

Price, Large Size.....$1.00
" Small " 50

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Willoughby, the attending physician at the Sisters' Hospital and one of Buffalo's most prominent members of the profession, has used it for years and says:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1882.

Dr. Rush's Medical Association:

DEAR DOCTORS—I unhesitatingly add my name to the long list of regular practitioners who have recommended your "Specific for Consumption."—I have used it for many years in my practice for all pulmonary affections, and have always been more than satisfied with the results. I consider it the best compound known for all lung diseases.
Yours, M. WILLOUGHBY, M. D.

Dr. Howard, Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Buffalo, N. Y., says:

Dr. Rush's Medical Association:

DEAR DOCTORS—I have used your Specific for Consumption in my practice for years with the best results. I consider it a sure cure for consumption, if taken according to directions.
Yours truly, C. F. HOWARD, M. D.

DR. RUSH'S "REGULATOR" —FOR— Heart Troubles.

A SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE HEART.

DR. RUSH'S "REGULATOR"

Has never failed to give relief. It has been used successfully for years in subduing the most stubborn cases of heart difficulties.

Large Size.....$1.00
Small " ..... .50

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Wm. G. Osgoodby, the well-known safe manufacturer of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newark, and Atlanta, Ga., says:

OFFICE OF OSGOODBY'S IMPROVED SAFES,
17 S. Forsyth and Street,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 17th, 1881.

Dr. Rush's Medical Association:

DEAR DOCTORS—The three bottles of "Dr. Rush's Regulator" I ordered were received by express last week. I have taken nearly one bottle and am thoroughly satisfied with the result. For over two years I have been troubled with sharp pain at my heart. My physician, upon examination, pronounced it enlargement of the heart, and was unable to give me any relief. The trouble grew worse, until I became convinced that I could not be cured. While in New York city last week I called on one of the most prominent physicians there, who charged me $25 for an examination and then recommended your "Regulator." Knowing you to be a regular Medical Association, and not a *patent medicine scheme*, I ordered the three bottles. I have not been troubled since I commenced taking it, but shall continue to use the entire three bottles so as to obtain a permanent cure. You have my sincere thanks. I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, WM. G. OSGOODBY.

Dr. Rush's Blood Root Pills

Gives Immediate relief in all cases of

RHEUMATISM!

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns, and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Dr. Rush's Blood Root Oil

Has no equal in the world as a liniment or oil. It is a *cheap, safe, simple and sure* external remedy for man or beast. It is put up in two sizes. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Cured of Rheumatism in Two Hours:

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2, 1882.

Dr. Rush' Medical Association:

GENTLEMEN—I have been troubled with rheumatism for two years. I tried all the best advertised oils and liniments, and many first-class physicians without relief. The last doctor I visited recommended Dr. Rush's "Blood Root Oil." I purchased a large bottle for fifty cents, and applied it. In two hours I was relieved, and now am entirely well. Its effects are wonderful, and I believe it the only thing in the world which will cure rheumatism.
Yours truly, JOHN HUTCHINSON,
89 Erie St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. DR. RUSH'S CATHARTIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

PREVENT AND CURE Constipation and Piles. A sure remedy for Biliousness, Torpidity of the Liver, Jaundice and all Liver Complaints. It gives immediate relief in Sick and Nervous Headache. They cleanse the stomach and thus remove all bad taste from the mouth and make the breath pure and sweet. Remove all Impurities and Sallowness from the complexion. Pleasant to take and agreeable in their action. Entirely unlike other Pills. Purely vegetable. Price, 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The above preparations are prepared by Dr. Rush's Medical Association, in which Dr. Rush is associated with the most prominent specialists of both Europe and America. Special treatment can be obtained for any disease. These medicines are the regular prescriptions for the diseases mentioned, and NEVER FAIL to give relief. They can be obtained in Philadelphia, Pa., at wholesale from JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., and any druggist will gladly obtain them for you upon application, or they can be obtained from us direct. Address,

DR. RUSH'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Dec.

The Great Tumble Weed of the Prairies.

During his wanderings in the great West, Mr. Daniel C. Beard, the well-known artist and naturalist, came upon a curious vegetable growth known popularly as the tumble weed and scientifically as *Clycloloma platyphyllum*. At the time we were unable to secure a specimen of the weed, but lately, thro' the kindness of Mr. Henry Worrall, of the Department of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas, he was enabled to obtain a photograph of some of the finest specimens of the great weed preserved in the buildings of the department. The genial gentleman referred to was even courteous enough to permit himself to be used as a medium for comparison.

A startling story is told by the veracious Western man of a party of English tourists who were on the plains on a shooting excursion. They had been out the greater part of the day without meeting with any game, and one of them were repeating for the hundredth time that their luck was 'beastly' when they noticed a large animal some distance away, which was approaching them in a leisurely but apparently inquisitive manner, for it paused occasionly as if to study them.

The Englishman pointed the animal out to his companions, and they agreed among themselves that it must be a bison, though its movements were different from those of any four-legged animal they had ever seen before. However, they did not make much of that fact, as a breeze that had sprung up had raised considerable dust and made it impossible for them to see clearly.

It was so evident that the bison—if such it was—was attracted by curiosity, that one of the hunters determined to beguile it by a device he had heard spoken of as very successful with the antelope. Accordingly he lay upon his back and kicked his heels in the air, while the crack shot of the party prepared to shoot when the proper time arrived. The creature was so far away and approached so slowly that the decoy grew tired and had to be relieved. It was evident that they were drawing the creature toward them, however, that each in turn cheerfully and very enthusiastically kicked himself tired.

The breeze had grown momentarily stronger, and though it was fortunately blowing toward them, it created so much dust that it was not easy to get good aim. However, the animal had increased its pace, and with an occasional bound into the air, rapidly approaching them. It was impossible to tell which was its head and which the side, so the appointed hunter, with as careful aim as the strange character of the game rendered possibible, fired.

The animal had been hit, for they could see the fur fly, but it paid no attention to the shot, unless it it was to bound into the air and increase its pace so much that in a few minutes it was near enough to be easily distinguished. It was an uncouth monster of huge proportions, and progressed not in the usual way, but by a series of prodigious leaps. The hunters were greatly startled by the appearance of this unknown animal, but they realized that they must lose no time in shooting them if they wanted to keep it away. They all fired at once; but whether wounded or not the monster sped only the swifter.

They paused in amazement for a moment, but were roused to sudden activity when one of the number shouted that a whole herd of the monsters were upon them. True enough all over the plain they came with frightful rapidity, making such tremendous leaps that there seemed as many in the air as on the ground. The hunters lingered no longer, but with the haste of terror threw everything from them, and ran to such purpose that they soon distanced their pursuers and found shelter, late in the town from whence they started. Their story had caused a great sensation, but not exactly the kind they had expected. Next morning it was found that the tourists had left for San Francisco.

The story, if not true, at least serves well to illustrate the peculiar habit of the great tumble weed. This strange growth, which belongs to the pig weed family, is very abundant in the great Arkansas valley, and varies in size from the huge specimen shown in the illustration to one foot or less in diameter. It grows upon a disproportionately small stem, which, however, is of sufficient stoutness to sustain the mass until it is ripened and dried, when a slight gust of wind will suffice to blow it over and snap the brittle standard.

It now rolls over and over at every puff off wind, and being both light and elestic will perform a series of bounds over any impeding bowlders or bushes. In a high wind the fantastic spectacle produced by a number of these balls of varying sizes can easily be imagined. And as the English tourist with his store of wonder adjectives and odd expletives is the stock butt of the Western man, it is not so strange that he should be brought into service to illustrate the most striking feature of the tumble weed.

Aside from its spectacular phase, this habit of the tumble weed may be viewed in an even more interesting light. Man sees everything from the standpoint of utility to himself, and he may not comprehend the necessity for the existence of the tumble weed at all; but in every created thing there seems to be inherent a continual effort to propogate its kind. Examples for the working of this spirit cannot be necessary, for even in the cities, the trees—the allantus, for example, with its winged seeds—give evidence of it. The fantastic and seemingly senseless whirling, rolling and bounding of the tumble weed when understood, tell the story of a unique method of scattering seed.—*John Coryell in Scientific American.*

PECULIARITIES OF SOUND.—The following curious observation of sound have been carefully verified by an extended series of experiments. The whistle of the locomotive is heard 3,300 yards; the noise of a railway train, 2,800; an orchestra or roll of a drum, 1,800; the human voice reaches to a distance of 1,000; the coaking of frogs, 900, the croaking of chickens, 800. Distinct speaking is heard in the air from below up to a distance of 300 yards; from above it is only understood from a range of 150 yards downward. It has been ascertained that an echo is well-reflected from the surface of smooth water when the voice only comes from an elevation. Other similar phenonema connected with the transmission of sound have been made, but the results disagree, either from the inaccuracy of the observations or the varying nature of the circumstances affecting the numbers obtained. Such variations occur to an extent of ten to twenty per cent, and even more. The weather being cold and dry and warm or wet are the chief influencing cases. In the first case the sound goes to a greater and the second to a lesser distance.

Erie's Experience.—Another Cure Utterly Without a Precedent.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 10th, 1881.

DR. HARTMAN: I cannot but express my thanks to you for the great benefit I received from the use of *Peruna* and *Juanita*. One bottle of each placed me fairly on my feet, after a long sickness, which laid me in bed and then left me lame and crippled. Three days' use of these remedies dispensed with the cane, and in a week I was perfectly well.

N. J. WRIGHT,
Business agent, Erie *Evening Herald*.

Ask your druggists for Dr. Hartman's Book on the "Ills of Life." He will give it gratis. If not, address Dr. H. at Osborn, O.

It has been found by experiment that a crevice under a door large enough to push a penny through will let enough cold air in a room to require 400 extra pounds of coal per month.

Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognised by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A CURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely free from preparations of pepper, Cayenne, Ginger, Fusel Oil, &c. HISCOX & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

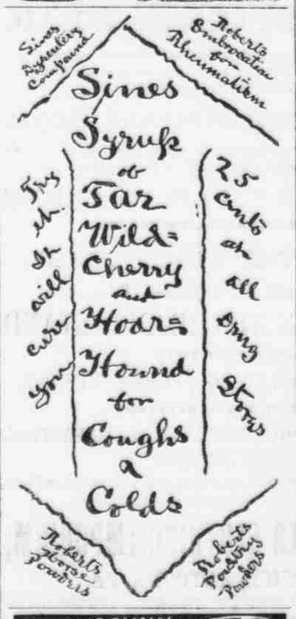
Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

Hiscox & Co.

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING the SIZE.

COLOGNE



MUNN & Co. PATENTS

ESTABLISHED 1846

NEW YORK

We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. **Thirty-six years' practice.** No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published **WEEKLY** at $3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

AGENTS are reaping a harvest selling our Kitchen Queen Safety Lamps and other household articles. The best selling articles ever put on the market. For **Samples** and **Terms**, address the

CLIPPER M'F'G CO., (Limited.)

No. 56 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at every **Great World's Industrial Competition** for **Sixteen Years**; no other American organ having been found equal at any. Also **Cheapest**, from $100 to $1,500; sufficient, and good power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only $22.50. **One Hundred other styles**, at $30, $37, $50, $72, $75, $95, $108, $115 to $500 and up. *The larger styles are wholly unrivaled by any other organs.* Also for easy payments. New illustrated Catalogue free.

The MASON & HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St., New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FREE Splendid juvenile paper. **2 Chromos** to every subscriber. **Agents** make **large pay.** Address, THE GEM, Wadsworth, O.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on Centre street, nearly opposite the new Court House. [8-15,'82.-tf.]

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1883.

More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has intest for humankind; the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that he can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against the tricksters and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the time-honored principles that protect the ballot-box, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of the many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

If you already know THE SUN, you will observe that in 1883 it is a little better than ever before.—If you do not already know THE SUN, you will find it to be a mirror of all human activity, a storehouse of the choicest products of common sense and imagination, a mainstay for the cause of honest government, a sentinel for genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every species, and an uncommonly good investment for the coming year.

Terms to Mail Subscribers.

The several editions of THE SUN are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows:

DAILY—55 cents a month, **$6.50** a year; with Sunday edition, **$7.77**.

SUNDAY—Eight pages, **$1.20** a year.

WEEKLY—**$1** a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unusual merit, market reports, and literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence make THE WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with $10, an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, THE SUN, N. Y. City.

NEW FIRM!

HARRY W. EICHER. CHAS. H. LATTERNER.

IN ALTOONA'S

Largest and Cheapest CLOTHING HOUSE!

Eicher & Latterner,

Successors to A. J. Anderson & Co.,

1308 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.,

HAVE just received and opened the largest and finest stock of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kind, that has ever heretofore been brought to the Mountain City. Our stock embraces the greatest variety, finest fabrics and latest styles of made-up clothing for men and boys that can be found in the market. All goods warranted as to quality and make, and full value for the purchaser's money guaranteed in each and every instance. Our Cambria county friends and all others will do well to give us a call. EICHER & LATTERNER. Altoona, Oct. 13, 1882.-tf.

THE MILLER BROS CUTLERY Co. MERIDEN CONN. U.S.A.

Having attained a national reputation in

FINE POCKET CUTLERY,

Ladies' Scissors and Ink Erasers,

Have added the manufacture of all styles of

STEEL PENS.

With a skilled superintendent in that department, supplemented by extended experience in the working of fine steel, we are enabled to offer goods of unrivalled quality. To introduce our

PATENT ADJUSTABLE

Quill Action, Reservoir Pen, "THE ACME,"

in advance of regular trade channels, we show cut of it, and will mail a sample gross to any address on receipt of $3.

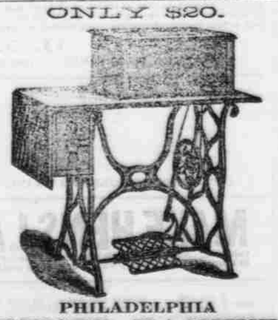
Carries as much Ink as any Fountain Pen.

Action self-cleaning. Guaranteed not to gold pen.

THIS PEN FITS ANY HOLDER.

Our whole line of Pens will be sold by the trade. Price Lists furnished to dealers on application.

ONLY $20.



PHILADELPHIA

SINGER MACHINE

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the popular style for the people, which the undersigned offers for sale at the wonderful low price of $20. This machine has given perfect satisfaction wherever used, and is *warranted for the term of three years.* Remember that we are here all the time and that you not only have every opportunity to examine the machine and see it in operation, but you know where to come to get your money back if the machine don't do exactly as represented. You will therefore consult your own interests by buying the Philadelphia Singer Machine and buying from no one but

W. J. BUCK,
Buck's Mills, Allegheny Twp
16-2.-6m.*

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

VEGETABLE WONDERS.—The great entrance to the Botanic garden of Perdadenia is through a noble avenue of India rubber trees. This tree, which is known to us of the North only by puny specimens in greenhouses, grows in these tropical regions to a giant's stature, of a size comparable to that of our largest oaks. An immense crown of many thousand leaves covers with the aid of its horizontal limbs, which are thirty or forty feet long, the area of a stately palace; while from the base of its thick trunk extends a framework of roots over a space of often between one and two hundred feet in diameter, and much larger than would correspond with the height of the tree. This wonderful structure consists of twenty or thirty chief roots proceeding from as many corresponding ribs in the lower part of the trunk and spreading themselves like snakes on the ground. The tree is hence called the snake tree by the natives, and has been compared by the poets to the coiled serpents of the Laocoon. The roots, with the ribs which mark the swelling out from the trunk, form strong buttresses to the tree and enable it to bid defiance to the storm. The spaces between the buttresses constitute mimic chambers large enough for a standing man to conceal himself in them.

Among the other arboreal wonders of Perandenia are the giant bamboos that are a marvel to all visitors. They here form thickets along the banks of the stream, a hundred feet high and a hundred feet wide, bending their great heads, like the waving plumes of a giant high over the river and the adjoining road. On a nearer approach, each of the thickets is seen to consist of cylindrical stems a foot or two thick, which, closely crowded together below on a common root—diverge as they rise, and bear on slight, nodding branches dense tufts of the most delicate foliage. These gigantic trees are nothing but grasses. Like all grass-holms, their great hollow reed stem is divided into joints; but the sheaf of the leaf, which is represented in our tender grasses by a thin scale at the base of the leaves, becomes in these gigantic bamboos a hard, woody plate, that might without further preparation serves the purpose of an armor for the whole breast of a strong man. A three year old child could hide itself in one of the joints of the stem.

PROVIDENT RATS.—Rats are very apt to take heed for the morrow. Eggs, which they have been known to carry from the cellar to the garret, and other tempting food, instead of being devoured instantly, are stored away for the hour of need. A gentleman who fed his own pointers, noticed through a hole in the door that a number of rats ate from the trough with the dogs, which did not molest them. He resolved to shoot the intruders; so, when he served out the food he kept the dogs away. Not a rat came to taste, although he could see them peering out of their holes for they were too well versed in human nature to venture forth without protection of their canine guard. When the dogs were let in the rats joined them and fed with them as usual. The forethought of rats is indeed proverbial, and instead of being careless and selfish, the interesting little folk are proved to be dutiful children, careful parents and friends in need.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—If Mrs. P. will apply dry buckwheat flour at night she will be delighted to find in the morning the grease spots have totally disappeared without injury to the texture or color of the choicest fabric. The above is so valuable a fact that it is a pleasure for me to give the knowledge to your numerous readers.—*Cottage Hearth.*

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

GEO. HUNTLEY

HAS NOW ON HAND THE

LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

Hardware!

Stoves, Tinware, Housefurnishing Goods,

&c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

of various styles and patterns;

Builders' Hardware

of every description and of best quality;

CARPENTERS' TOOLS!

of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Bond Scoops;

MOWING MACHINES, HORSE HAY RAKES,

Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Palleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of

Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,

Carriage Oil Cloth.

PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; IMPORTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be

SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!

☞ Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

McNEVIN & YEAGER,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE,

—AND DEALERS IN—

COOKING & HEATING STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,

1108 Eleventh Avenue, - Altoona, Pa.

One Door West of Opera House.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

SALARY $20 per week to live agents. Something new. Sells on sight. THE TEMPLE OF LIFE; representing the Past, Present and Future. A fine lithograph in six elegant tints. Size, 22 x 34. Send stamp for circular. Kimes & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. [11-3.-2m.]

ADVERTISERS send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [6-7,'82.-y.]

A DOG'S LONG WATCH.—A dog in New Mexico, returning one evening with his sheep to the fold, discovered that his master was still in his shanty and kept verry quiet. The next evening it was the same. But after penning up the sheep the dog smelled about the door, scratched, barked and even howled, as he was very hungry, but his master did not move. The dog, true to his appointed duty, went out with the sheep on the third morning; but that night when he drove the flock into their pen the last one to attempt to get in became the victim of the dog's appetite. This method of providing for his own wants became a part of the faithful dog's duty. Every evening the last sheep to try to enter was seized by him and served for supper and for breakfast and dinner the following day. The ranch to which the dog belonged was in a solitary part of the Territory, and out of the track of travel and visitation. For two years from the time of his master's death—ascertained by data left by the latter—the faithful dog attended the flock left in his charge, and had fresh mutton for his supper every night. The flock was not decimated by this steady drain upon its resources. On the contrary it increased in numbers, and when, at the end of two years from the time of the death of the proprietor, the ranch was visited and the remains of the owner found, the dog was still at his post of duty, jealously guarding the flock, and driving them to the best pastures every day and to the fold at night, before which he slept, to keep the wild sheep-eaters of the plains at a civil distance.

CHAPPED HANDS.—The raw winds of late autumn often produce in the hands of those who are much exposed to them that roughness and cracking of the skin known as chapping. If nothing is done to prevent, and the person is obliged to have his hands frequently wet and dried, the cracks will yet be deep and painful. Corn husking is frequently accompanied by sore hands. As both a precaution and cure for chapped hands we have used the following with benefit: Wash the hands, and the face also if it is inclined to chap, with borax water, and afterwards rub with an ointment made by melting tallow (suet), and then gradually adding an equal quantity of glycerine, stirring the two together until cold. For the hands this mixture can best applied at night, using it freely and warming it by the fire, after which an old pair of gloves can be put on to keep the clothes from getting soiled, and also make the skin of the hands softer. An excellent glycerine ointment for chapped hands is made by melting, with a gentle heat, two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, half ounce of spermaceti, and one drachm of white wax. When melted, remove from the stove, and add gradually, one ounce of glycerine, and stir until the mixture is cold. The ointment can be scented with any perfume to suit the fancy. Always keep in wide-necked bottles.

1816 AND 1882.—In 1816 one bushel of corn would buy one pound of nails. In 1882 one bushel of corn would buy fifteen pounds of nails.

In 1816 it took from twenty to eighty dozen of eggs to buy one bushel of salt. In 1882 two dozen of eggs would do the same thing.

In 1816 it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth. In 1882 five bushels of barley would do the business.

In 1816 it required one bushel of wheat to purchase one yard of calico. In 1882 one bushel of wheat would buy twenty yards of a better article.

In 1816 a pair of woolen blankets cost as much as a cow. In 1882 a cow would buy from six to twenty pairs of blankets superior in every way.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

HAY BROTHERS,

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

—AND—

SHEET METALS,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

B. J. LYNCH,

UNDERTAKER,

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

HOME AND CITY MADE

FURNITURE!

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.,

1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

Between 16th and 17th Sts.,

ALTOONA, PA.

Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.

Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

WANTED—Intelligent men and women to solicit subscriptions for our NEW BOOK. Has absolutely no superior. Make no engagement till you see it. Just the thing for the holiday season—takes on sight.

FIRESIDE PUB. CO., 20 North Seventh St., Philadelphia

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York. [9-25,'82.-1y.]

R. L. Johnston, M. J. Buck,
F. A. Shoemaker, A. W. Buck.

JOHNSTON, SHOEMAKER & BUCK, BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Deposit

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE

AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DRAFTS on the Principal Cities

Bought and Sold, and a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Accounts Solicited.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg, March 19, 1880.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1865.

STRICTLY NON-MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $136,000

Only Six Assessments in 24 Years.

Good FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

RIVINIUS' BLOCK,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

1794. 1882.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1880.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1881.-1y*

WILLIAM A. GITTINGS,

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS and ORGANS!

OF THE VERY BEST MAKES.

High Street, - - Ebensburg, Pa.

Repairing and tuning of instruments promptly and satisfactorily attended to, and instructions in vocal and instrumental music given at reasonable rates. Pianos and Organs sold to reliable parties on monthly or other payments when desired. Call and see. [1-20,'82.-tf.]

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

Three Doors West of Postoffice,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cozy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

Sept. 15, 1882.-tf.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

J. G. LLOYD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ LAND LIME A SPECIALTY. [1-13.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Johnstown, Pa.* M. D. KITTELL *Ebensburg, Pa.*

SECHLER & KITTELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

JOHNSTOWN AND EBENSBURG.

OFFICES in Luther & Green's large brick building, corner Main and Clinton sts., Johnstown and in Colonnade Row, Ebensburg. [7-1,'81.]

M. E. BUCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Office over the First National Bank, Entrance on 11th avenue, second door from 12th street Altoona, April 22, 1881.-tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-M.-tf.]

JOSEPH McDONALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Office on Centre street, near High.

IRELAND of TO-DAY! $75 to $150 per Month. New Edition Now Ready. Live Agents Wanted. J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. VAN BUREN'S

LADIES' TONIC.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

"Ladies' Tonic" is prepared by Women's Medical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. It gives quick and permanent relief to all those troubled with Leucorrhœa or Whites, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Irregularities, Flooding, Amenorrhœa (loss of monthly visitation, both where it has never made its appearance, and where it has once been regular but ceases to return, at usual periods), Indigestion, Backache, Heartburn, Sick and Nervous Headache, Falling of the Womb, Depression of Spirits, Weakness, Nervous Prostration, Paleness in the Stomach, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Pains in the Side, Dizziness, Kidney Complaints, and Rheumatism (except where the vaginal walls are so strongly unined as to prevent republication, when a surgical operation may be necessary), will make labor easy, and has a wonderful effect on women during change of life. For weak and delicate ladies who are run down from over-work, nursing, or nervous strain of any kind, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT $1 Per Bottle.

THE WOMENS MEDICAL INSTITUTE

BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE ONLY ASSOCIATION OF PROMINENT

Lady Physicians IN THE WORLD.

This institution was formed for the sole purpose of treating the diseases of women. It is composed only of physicians who have obtained a leading rank in the profession by their acknowledged ability and success, and who have made the health and diseases of women a study for years. Ladies can be successfully treated at home, without any other expense than the cost of the medicine. Advice by mail *free.* Send stamp for circulars and testimonials from ladies who have been permanently cured.

"LADIES' TONIC"

Is the Favorite Prescription of the Women's Medical Institute

for Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites; Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Irregularities, Flooding, Amenorrhœa or lack of monthly visitation, Weakness in the Back and Stomach, Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Barrenness, and as a tonic during Pregnancy, at regular periods through change of life, and for the general debility of women.

It positively gives quick and permanent relief.

One Pint Bottle is Sufficient.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

Wanted

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

For GEN. DODGE'S brand new book, entitled

Thirty-Three Years Among OUR WILD INDIANS!

A true record of the Author's *Thirty Three Years' Personal Experience among our Indians.* ☞ With an able introduction By *Gen. Sherman.*

This new work was at once subscribed for by *President* ARTHUR *and entire Cabinet, and by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hancock, and thousands of Eminent Men. Gen. Grant says:*—"*It is the best book on Indian Life ever written.*" BISHOP WILEY (Methodist) says:—"*It is a book of immense value.*" It is the only authentic account of our Indians ever published, fully revealing their "inner life," secret doings, customs, etc. It is replete with thrilling experiences of the Author, and of famous Scouts, Trappers, Cow-boys, Miners, Border Ruffians, etc., vividly portraying Life in the Great West as it now is. 450 thousand in press. With Steel Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in 15 colors, from photographs made by the U. S. Government expressly *for this great work.*

AGENTS! This grand book is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. No competition. Agents average 10 to 20 orders a day. We want 1000 more agents at once. *Exclusive Territory and Special Terms given.* Our large circulars with full particulars and our A. 1 Prospectus Plate sent in addition for a 2 cent stamp. Address the sole publishers,

A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

PE-RU-NA

$1,000

will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help.

PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equalled by all other medicines combined, strong language, but it is true.

PERUNA is more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozen remedies known to the profession.

PERUNA positively cures Consumption, Chronic Catarrh, and all Lung and Heart diseases.

As a Cough remedy, it has no equal; it positively cures all Coughs. You cannot take an overdose, as it contains no morphine.

For Intermittent Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, the infallible remedy is PERUNA. No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, go at once for PERUNA.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life," gratis.

For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles, $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID or DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, &c. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

DO Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1882. *Free* to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address